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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 762)

Name of Candidate	BHAVANA H.S.		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	13508
Center	ONLINE	Date	11/11/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Even though the Representation of the People Act has been amended from time to time, the issues pertaining to criminalisation and influence of money power remain unresolved. Comment. Also discuss the role played by the judiciary and the Election Commission in this context.

The Representation of Peoples Act has been amended from time to time to incorporate the issues related to election procedures inspite of the amendments, the act has not been able to fully resolve the money power and distribution of freebies in election as:-

1). Lack of legal backing to moral code of conduct (MCC)

2) The amendments to RPA have been done by the same politicians with vested interests

3) Non implementation of the MCC and several other rules of RPA.

4) Lack of state funding of elections

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to check the unabated flow of money into elections.

However the Election Commission (EC) and the Judiciary have been involved to reduce the criminalization of elections.

They have brought the following changes

1. Mandatory declaration of assets of the candidates, their educational history and other details.
2. strict enforcement of MCC
3. Vigilance over the distribution of freebies
4. Booth Capturing may be punished and fresh elections will be announced.
5. Non usage of religious figures or issues to rake up communal feelings for votes.

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However the EC and judiciary should ensure more reforms including the use of social media for election propaganda to ensure that India ~~democracy~~ moves towards a pure and mature democracy.

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2. The main function of the Public Accounts Committee is to ascertain that the money granted by Parliament has been spent by the government within the scope of the demand. In this context, critically analyse the role played by the Public Accounts Committee.

The Public accounts committee (PAC) is a committee constituted every year by the Parliament and consists of members from both the Rajya sabha and Lok sabha

Its primary function is to audit the revenue and expenditure of the Government of India. Constitutional bodies like Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) assist the PAC in these issues.

The chairman of the PAC is a member from the opposition to bring parity and balance, to provide for a fair scrutiny.

The role played by PAC is exemplary as it ensures the

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fair and just spending of the resources for the allocated purposes, thus preventing siphoning of funds. It acts as a means of checks and balance on the expenditure of the executive.

The 2G spectrum scam was unearthed by PAC which reveals the functional capabilities and importance of PAC

However PAC is criticised as it often performs a "post mortem" work after the funds have been allocated, and it has no means to check the misallocation. Also the PAC is manned by a majority ~~of~~ from the ruling party - which prevents

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any action against them.

However the role of PAC is vital for the sound functioning of parliamentary democracy and for transparency in knowing the revenue and expenditure accounts of the government.

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3. Referendums are portrayed as popular governance in its purest form, however, it is also argued that they often subvert democracy rather than serve it. Examine in the light of recent developments across the globe.

Referendums are a tool of direct democracy, the citizens are required to vote for any major decisions. However in the recent past referendums have been held frequently

1) Scottish referendum for Independence
2) Greece referendum for bailouts
3) The BREXIT referendum for UK to leave EU
4) Colombian referendum which rejected the peace deal

They subvert the democracy as :-

1) The elected representatives opt for referendum when they do not want to be held responsible for any untoward outcome
2) The people are often ill equipped to decide matters of national or International

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importance

3) The citizens are not completely aware of the issue - as it was known that people searched "BREXIT" and "EU" after voting in referendum.

4) They may have contradictory outcomes as is seen in BREXIT and Colombian peace deal.

5) The people are easily swayed by their leaders or any other celebrity propaganda.

6) Deciding critical matters rests on the representatives and leaders as they understand the outcomes and effects better.

Thus using the tool of referendum may be quite uncertain and it may lead to unexpected

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results not only on the country but also on the global economy.

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4. What do you understand by special category status for states? Examine its contribution in bringing balanced regional development in the country. In light of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations, analyse whether this categorisation has outlived its relevance.

The special category status for states was created by the 5th Finance commission to bring development to the disadvantaged states of North East India and the border states of Uttarakhand, Himachal pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. It was decided on the basis of - (1) Population (2) Viability of finances (3) Border states (4) hilly terrain (5) Economic and infrastructural backwardness.

The special category status states were entitled to 30% of horizontal devolution from the taxes, special assistance in Center sponsered schemes - sharing on basis of 90:10. ratio.

However it did not any turnaround in the economy of the states, as is observed the states still remain considerably backwad.

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The 14 Finance Commission (FC) has recommended the abolition of special category states and instead opt for a greater devolution to all the states based on formula with a few changes in its parameter

The special category states has outlived its relevance as:-

1. The planning commission no longer exists and the decision taken in NITI AYOG on a consensus, or with states representation basis.

2. The plan and non plan expenditure has also been scrapped.

3. Changes in the Central Sponsered Schemes - which are classified as core schemes and core of core schemes the states have been given the autonomy to choose the schemes.

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However the introduction of special package to financially support backward states will ensure the equitable development of all the states without any regional imbalance.

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5. It is contended that GST regime will significantly curb the financial autonomy of states by taking away substantial taxation powers. In this regard, examine the impact of the GST regime on federal structure of our polity. What are the proposed mechanisms in the bill which seek to address this issue?

GST seeks to bring in a uniform centralised tax structure for all indirect taxes. It subsumes the state and central excise, customs duty and VAT, sallsit a few taxes.

The impact of the GST on federal structure is as follows:-

1. Eliminates state taxes and VAT except tax on consumption of alcohol, it will leave the states with reduced revenue.

2. Since it is a destination based tax the manufacturing states like Maharashtra, Gujrat and TamilNadu will see a decrease in revenue.

3. The GST council consists of union finance minister with representatives from each state, thus all the states are

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equally represented irrespective of their trade, manufacturing or import, export contribution

4. Creates a more centralizing effect with little space for states to suggest or make changes.

The proposed mechanisms in the bill to address these issues are :-

1) Revenue compensation from the centre to the states for five years.

2) Few products like petroleum, excise on alcohol are not covered under GST.

3) The council has agreed on three different rate slabs to equally benefit the states

4) Greater devolution to the states under the 14th Financial Commission, without any sectoral committments, thus enables the states to spend according to their needs.

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5) Direct allocation by 14FC to the Panchayats and Urban Local bodies (ULBs)

6) Recommendation from 14FC for the states to develop property taxation and agricultural taxation.

Although the GST may bring a greater tilt towards the centre equitable distribution of revenue under finance Commission to the states will not hamper the federal structure, it will bring us a uniform system of taxation, and increase the revenue.

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6. What is the rationale behind the changes in the budgetary process approved by the Union Cabinet recently? Do you think it is a step forward towards efficient governance and fiscal prudence?

The following changes has been approved by the Union Cabinet to reform the budgetary process:-

1) Change in the budget presentation date
2) merger of Railway Budget with Union Budget
3) Changes in fiscal year.

They ~~had~~ benefit the governance in following ways:-

1) Changing the budget date

* likely eliminate the need for vote on account
* elimination of plan and non plan expenditure.
* a shift towards 15 years long term developmental agenda.
* Calculations on the basis of Capital and Revenue expenditure
* streamlines the budgetary spending.

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2) Merger of Railway budget with Union budget

* On the recomendations of Bibek Debroy committee
* Reduces the populism in railway budget
* Revival of Railway ~~of~~ revenue and improvement in its efficiency.
* The need for a separate budget is unnecessary, as its expenses are minute compared to Union Budget.

3) Changing the fiscal year to Calander year :-

* A committee set up under Shankaracharya will give out the guidelines
* To suit it according to the monsoon and international best practices.
* ~~for faster~~ to align the presentation of budget with fiscal year.

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These changes will ensure fiscal prudence and monetary savings as.

1) Vote on account will be eliminated
2) March Rush - or unnecessary expenditure will be avoided.
3) Planning for the entire year will be done in advance.
4) Revival of railway sector
5) long term planning for capital and revenue expenditure.

Thus the changes will bring out a more efficient government however few years may be required to adjust to the changes,

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7. Critically examine the provisions of the recently introduced Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016. Are some provisions of the bill against India's secular principles?

The recently introduced citizenship amendment bill - 2016. ~~tood~~ has ~~made~~ the following provisions:-

1) Illegal immigrants from minority communities of pakisthan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh are eligible for citizenship.

2) It has reduced the time required for the grant of citizenship by naturalization.

3) It also gives permission for the cancellization of OCI cards if it violates any law.

The law has been criticized as:-

1) Provides citizenship on the basis of religion.

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As it has explicitly mentioned - Hindus, Buddhists, christians, Jains and parsis excluding muslims.

Whereas muslims like Ahemadiyas and Rohingyas also face persecution in their home land.

2) The cancellation of OCI cards may not be justified accordance to law.

Thus the differentiation of ~~of~~ grant of citizenship on the basis of religion goes against Indias secular credentials which have been enshrined in Indian constitution.

Equal ~~of~~ rights to all the migrants or refugees who have faced persecution in their homeland may be provided for by the Act.

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8. Whereas the legislature is empowered to regulate the ratification of international treaties in the United states, in India it is mostly the domain of the executive. Examine the rationale and benefits of these two approaches with examples.

The differences in the structure and functioning of Indian and USA constitution and governmental ~~structure~~ institutions is the main reason for changes in the procedure for ratification of international treaties.

* In USA the ~~th~~ legislature and the executive are seperated, and any presidential decision requires the assent of the legislature, without which ~~the~~ the treaties will not be ratified. The senate and the congress decide on all the decisions taken by the President.

* In India, the seperation of powers are not complete, where the legislature forms a part of the executive. The executive forms the major decision

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making body.

* The benefits of the Presidential form of Government and ratification of the treaties by the legislature gives the treaties an additional backing and ensures the continuity of the treaty

* In India the Government which represents the executive has the majority support of legislature and ratification of the treaty by the executive itself ensures the majority. Support to the treaty. However changes may be effected in the treaty when the Government changes, drastic departure from the agreement will not be expected, as the executive usually follows a pre agreed.

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Foreign policy.

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9. What are the reasons for the declining rate of child adoption in India? Discuss whether the amended Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 can address this issue.

The declining rate of child adoption in in India is caused due to various factors like :-

1) Lack of institutional adoption centres
2) Increase in artificial reproductive treatments and surrogacy.
3) Tough laws for international adoptions.
4) Presence of illegal child adoptions, trafficking.

The newly amended Juvenile Justice Act 2015 has the following provisions :-

1) Establishment of CARA - Child Adoption Regulatory Authority at Central, State and district levels.
2) Provision of juvenile care homes and rehabilitation centers
3) Relaxed rules for Child adoption.

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Apart from this the Surrogacy Amendment Bill - 2016 has made :-

1) Commercial surrogacy illegal
2) Permission of altruistic surrogacy for Indian couples childless for more than five years.

Thus both the acts favor the child adoption as it ensures a secure future for the child. Along with other initiatives like Khoya-Paya portal, the search for missing children will also be made easier, unclaimed children will be taken care in orphanages and can be adopted.

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10. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill passed recently aims at striking a balance between education and India's economic reality. Critically analyze.

The recent amendments introduced in Child Labour Amendment Bill has tried to maintain a balance between education and extracurricular or family occupations, the highlights of the Bill are:-

1) Provision for the child to take part in family occupation after school hours & during holidays.

2) No restrictions for the child to be a part of media & cinemas, except that it should not be employed in Circus.

3) The changes in the list of hazardous activity that children above the age of 14 can take part.

4) Penal provisions ~~the~~ also for child labour - especially the parents has been relaxed

The above amendments have been accomodative of the need for

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children to help and participate in occupations as:-

1. Due to poverty
2. To learn the ~~occupatio~~ family occupation

However the bill has been criticised as:-

1. It will create unnecessary pressure on the children.
2. They may be forced to work in hazardous occupations of cottage industries.
3. It may impact their learning and absenteeism may increase in school
4. It will become a reason for the parents to avoid school
5. The girl child will be the most affected as she will be made to do domestic work and other menial jobs

Thus although the amendment is in line with the reality of India, but the bill leaves several loopholes

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which can be exploited ~~by~~ to create
cheerful conditions for children. Thus
few changes in the act to enable
the children to achive good learning
outcomes as enshrined in Right
to education would go a long way
to secure the future of the ~~fu~~ children.

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11. Though the Maharashtra Protection of People from Social Boycott (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act of 2016 is an important step in the long-standing struggle against social exclusion, it is only the first step. Comment. Also discuss the challenges in implementation of the act.

The Maharashtra protection of people from social boycott is the first act to prevent social banishment of people. It covers religious, community and social boycott. It helps to prevent:-

1) social stigmatization and isolation.
2) banishing people or a family from a particular community or place
3) biased rulings of Khap panchayat.
4) communal feelings and seperation will be minimised

Apart from this the act also helps to formalise inter caste marriages and prevents their social exclusion.

However it has partly addressed the issue of social exclusion as it does not deal with.

1) Exclusion of minority community.

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2) ~~Non-vegi~~ preference for a particular community as tenents

3) Practice of untouchability is still prevalent.

4) Entry of certain minorities to temples or mosques is still unaccomplished.

Thus the act is the first step towards building a socially inclusive society, it can be emulated ~~to~~ by the Union and other state government to uphold the egalitarian and secular nature of the country.

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12. Though the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 was annulled soon after independence, the communities designated as Denotified Tribes (DNT) and Nomadic Tribes (NT) remain amongst the most discriminated and disadvantaged groups in the country. Comment.||Also discuss the steps taken by the government to improve their condition.||

The criminal tribes act 1871 - was a colonial era act that discriminated against the nomadic tribes and kept them isolated, Other forest acts also prevented the tribes ~~for~~ from using forest resources for their livlihood.

Although the ~~Denotified tribes~~ Criminal tribes Act 1871 was annulled and these tribes were designated as denotified tribes and Nomadic tribes, the still remain disadvantaged as :-

1) They face social stigmatization and are not accepted by the society

2) They are nomadic and do not have a permanent place of residence and are excluded from the schemes,

3) they dont have identity cards.

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3) They are not included under the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes act.

4) The following steps have been taken to alleviate the conditions of DN tribes :-

1) Few states have accorded them the status of STs.

2) The forest rights act, extention of Panchayat to scheduled areas act has helped ~~them~~ them to some extent.

However the government may include them under socio-Economic Caste Census and accord them special status.

Futher extension of social schemes may help them lead a settled lifestyle.

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13. The idea of a Pay Commission is to revise the pay scales of the government staff. In light of the recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission examine the need for the introduction of performance linked pay for government employees as in the case of private sector. Also comment on the need for the introduction of pay parity among various services.

The 7th pay commission headed by Justice A. K. Mathur recently submitted its report, it increased the pay by 2.5 times compared to their previous pay.

The challenges faced by the economy in accepting the report:-

1) Increased expenditure in a single year
2) Chances of inflation
3) May impact the Fiscal deficit (FD) deadline.

The need for introduction of performance linked pay for government employees are:-

1. Avoids increased instant liquidity in the system.
2. Moderation in Inflation.
3. Ability to absorb the pay expenditure better - as it is a gradual hike
4. Incentivises the government employees

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to perform better.

5. promotes competitive spirit and induces professionalism

Apart from performance linked payment the government can choose annual pay increments - to match with the real inflation rates.

The need for introduction of pay parity among the various services

1. The preference given to IAS and IFS over the other services will be reduced.

2. Pay parity will motivate the other officials also to perform better

3. It may also signal a move towards specialist orientation from a generalist one.

Thus the reforms in pay commission should be able to provide the required motivation to work along with financial stability.

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14. Even though India and Russia have enjoyed a close relationship over the years, it has not been immune to the changing power dynamics globally. Comment.

The current changing geopolitical scenario has realigned the world alignment.

India and Russia have enjoyed warm relations since the 1970's, even now India imports defence equipment, apart from :-

1. Nuclear power plants, and technology.
2. Manufacturing and technology transfer for KT-226.
3. Trade deals in rough diamonds.
4. Oil and gas exploration partnerships with ONGC in Sakhalin and Artic Circle
5. Navy submarines and aircraft carriers.

But lack of people to people communications, commercial trade, Increasing India's closeness to the west has caused minor cracks in India - Russia relations which is visible in :-

1) Russian military deals with Pakistan.

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2. Increased China - Russia partnerships in oil imports, defence and technology However this is due to the slackening Russian economy which is yet to recover from the sanctions imposed on it by the West. due to Crimea issue.

India should use the multilateral forums like BRICS, SCO, ~~Modi~~ and bilateral summits like - India - Russia partnership to avoid the ~~axis~~ Chinese, Russian and Pak axis.

India can also successfully build and enhance relations with Russia, after the Victory of Donald Trump in USA presidential elections, who is known for his rightist leaning. Thus the balance between Russia and the west would possibly go smooth and favour India.

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15. The Indus Water Treaty has survived multiple wars and is often cited as a successful example of transboundary sharing of river waters. In this context, identify the key provisions of the treaty and examine the options that India can exercise to pursue its strategic interests vis-a-vis Pakistan.

The Indus Water treaty (IWT) is often cited as a successful ideal between India and Pakistan, brokered by World Bank. It was not suspended even during hostile war situations in 1965, 1971, 1999.

The provisions of the treaty are:-

1) The west flowing rivers, Indus, Jhelum and Chenab to be utilized by Pakistan and East flowing rivers - Ravi, Beas and Sutlej by India

2) However India can utilize the west flowing rivers for construction of run off the river projects, irrigation of 7 lac. hectares, and electric power generation apart from domestic use

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3) Provisions for the technical team to meet, establishment of tribunal ~~and~~ for adjudication and dispute settlement.

~~However~~

4) The treaty has liberal provisions for the downstream riparian state, and Pakistan benefits the most of IWT.

However ~~the~~ Pakistan has constantly objected to projects like Dulhasti, Baglihar and Kishen Ganga inspite of provisions in the treaty.

Admist the rising tensions between India and Pakistan talks about annulment of IWT was also heard :-

1) Provisions for calling off the treaty is not mentioned in the IWT.

2) India could use its preferential position to pressurise Pakistan.

3) India being a downstream state for Tibetan rivers - eg: R. Brahmaputra, China could follow a similar policy with India.

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4. The possibility of Water Wars should not be ruled out.

Thus India should tactfully use its diplomatic powers to bring global attention on Pakistani state sponsored terrorism, the annulment of IWT may do more harm in the long run, as India may loose its strategic hold over Pakistan's water - which is akin to its lifeline.

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16. The Iranian nuclear agreement presents an opportunity for moving towards a new security order in the Persian Gulf|| Elaborate in the context of changing scenario in the region|| What are the likely implications for India in this context?

The Iranian nuclear agreement has also signalled a new world order and a new security scenario.

1) Securing the nuclear weapons, technology and enriched uranium from falling into wrong hands of ISIS, Hamas or other terror organisations.

2) Gradual withdrawal of sanctions on Iran.

3) The renewed relations between USA and Iran

4) Changing relations between Saudi Arabia and USA - as USA is no longer dependent on oil imports from Gulf.

5) USA's withdrawal from Afghanisthan, and refusal to involve ground troops against ISIS

6) ~~The~~ Securing Iran's nuclear facilities in a diplomatic way ensures the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

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The changing situations in West Asia and Iran has huge implications for India :-

1) India can fill the vacuum created by withdrawal of USA.

2) Renew the trade relations with Iran which was stalled due to the sanctions.

→ India will benefit from import of crude from Iran, also helps to diversify its imports

3) Iran will provide an alternative to reach Afghanisthan, bypassing Pakistan

4) The construction of Chabahar Port is restarted and will provide India a strategic location.

5) Iran is at the cross roads of West Asia, South Asia and Central Asia. Projects like INSTC - International North South Trade Corridor - will benefit India.

6) Nuclear deal agreement also ensures the safety of India.

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7) It could also be a part of USA's "Pivot to Asia" strategy against China. India would tremendously gain as it is the only regional alternative to face China.

Thus India should make the first move and win over Iran, before the Chinese investments start to lure Iran towards them.

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17. Considering the diversity among Pacific Island Countries (PICs), India has a huge scope for building multi-sectoral cooperation tailored to the specific conditions in these islands. Discuss. Also examine the strategic importance of PICs for India.

The Pacific Island Countries (PICs) are a group of Island countries comprising of three major groups - Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia - located in South Pacific Ocean

The FIPIC summit held last year outlined the sectors in which India and PICs can coordinate :-

1) Fisheries and sea farming technologies
2) Coconut farming.
3) Climate change and sea level rise
4) Tsunami detection and early warning systems.
5) Marine navy and patrolling.
6) Information and Communication technology, software development.

The presence of Indian diaspora and historical - cultural linkes has eased the strengthening of our relations.

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The needs of PICs and India both converge towards formation of a blue economy. Their strategic importance for India is :-

1) Their location lay in between important international sea lines of communication (SLOCs) after the ratification of TPP, their importance will further increase

2) Needed to support Indian interests - for membership in UNSC, NSG and other international fora.

3) Their active participation in WTO - prevents Indian isolation

4) The focus on climate change and global warming will be incomplete without PIC's as they are the worst victims

5) The India diaspora present in PICs further enhanges their importance.

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Thus the relations between PICs and India should develop into a strong and multisectoral alliance, it also aids Indian view of emerging as a Indo-Pacific regional power.

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18. Though BRICS is neither an economic union nor a political coalition, it creates space for India to||move the contemporary international order towards alternative models of development and governance||Comment.

BRICS is a grouping of five large and fast developing powers with 25% of the worlds population and a 20% of worlds trade.

BRICS has created a forum to bring out the concerns of developing countries and emerging powers, it has given an alternative space for growth, as the West led Bretton woods institutions were:-

1. Highly owned and manipulated by USA and Europe
2. Had been non accomodative to the interests of developing countries.
3. USA had a veto power.
4. Was averse to any new changes corresponding to the changes in global scenario.

~~The~~ whereas the BRICS was able to carefully guage and fill in the gap

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they :-

1) A New Developmental Bank (NDB) which will specially cater to the needs of developing and LDCs in Asia.

2) Recognises the security scenario in the world.

3) A Contingency Reserve arrangement similar to IMF, to cater to BoP crisis.

4) A BRICS payment system for an alternative to SWIFT system.

Thus these developments in BRICS has caused IMF and WB to reform their quota system, with more rights to developing countries, along with opting for elections for the governing body - abolition of permanent seats. Also it has included Chinese Renminbi as one of the ~~global~~ currency in Currency reserve basket.

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Thus BRICS has not only provided an effective and alternative model for development and governance it has also created changes in the existing systems.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Since the end of Cold War, the focus and role of NAM have changed significantly. Discuss. Also analyse its relevance for India in the emerging geo-political order.

NAM found its roots in the Cold War as the newly independent countries were not fully prepared to embrace either of the two blocks, and needed space for their growth and development.

With the end of cold war and disintegration of USSR, NAM has continued to be a major forum as:-

1. It has the second largest membership after UN Organisation.

2. A collective bargaining voice against the powerful west and UN - which is dominated by the West.

3. Can create a forum to discuss the new challenges facing the developing world → poverty → climate change → diseases → resource supply etc.

4. NAM also stands for non-intervention in national interests - thus upholds national sovereignty - Can oppose the interventionist policies of USA.

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Inspite of the changing global scenario, NAM is of relevance to India provided its focus and goals are realigned with accordance to the contemporary needs.

NAM should not be a forum for :-

1) Criticizing the policies of the west.
2) Non aligned - disconnected from global networks.

NAM should work towards:-

1) Building consensus with the western group and the world.
2) Move towards multialignment
3) Address the developmental issues.

NAM ~~helps~~ is vital for India →

1) To gain support for UNSC membership
2) Act as a support for WTO negotiations.

Thus NAM is verymuch relavent with the contemporary world, but with a slight change in its aim and focus.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite a consensus that a collective global effort is needed to alleviate the ongoing refugee crisis, efforts made so far have hardly yielded the desired results. Do you agree? Briefly highlight the socio-political impact of this crisis on destination countries. Also highlight the role that India can play in this situation.

The present refuge crisis has displaced the largest number of people since World War two. The civil strife in Syria, Afghanisthan, Yemen, Iraq, Libya Myanmar has been the main reason.

The efforts made by international bodies like UN, European Union (EU) has yielded half hearted efforts as :-

1) Countries are not receprocative to the refugees

→ The recent BREXIT has been due to the rising fear of immigration.

2) Countries like Austria, Hungary has considered fencing their borders even if it is against the Schengen Visa agreement

3) USA has accepted a mere 75,000 refugees

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4) The rise of rightist governments in USA, UK signal the peoples aversion to immigrants.

The socio political impact of immigration :-

1) Increased tensions between the local population and the immigrants
2) Crimes like theft, robbery, rape are increasing.
3) Problems of employment and social security.
4) Depletion of resources.
5) Rise of Ghettos and slums, or refugee housing camps with minimum or bare facilities. The countries like Greece, Turkey are facing the influx of refugees.
6) Rise of rightist and nationalist political parties - against liberal parties.

Increased chauvinism - shown in the BREXIT referendum, USA elections.

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India does not have a national refugee policy nor is it a signatory to the UN Human Refugee Convention, however India has been reciprocative to refugees.

1) Tibetan refugees are almost treated at par with indian citizens.

2) Srilankan, Bangladeshi refugees are also accorded decent livlihood.

3) The newly amendend citizenship Act has provisions for granting citizenship to the minority communities of Afghanisthan, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Thus the UN should take a tough stand to accomodate the refugees and gurantee them a decent living.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	H. S. Bhavana		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13508
Center	ORN	Date	5/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

There has been a drastic reduction in the number of working days, which was 120 days per year to 65-70 days per year. The 15th Lok Sabha went down in history as the most disrupted lok sabha, with least number of bills passed. The reasons for decline in quality of debates in parliament are :-

1. Overarching role of executive in legislature.
2. Absence of a strong opposition
3. Increase in sensationalisation over genuine debates
4. Lack of research staff and adequate use of technology.
5. Resort to ordinances to pass bills.

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The appropriate measures to address these concerns are:-

1. Provision of well equipped library and support staff
2. Institution of shadow cabinet
3. Penalise unethical behaviour and unruly conduct
4. Motivate the Parliamentarians to serve the nation and make the membership less financially attractive
5. Better working of committee system, consensus building among parties for progressive reforms
6. Introduction of constructive vote of confidence to reduce the instability.

Thereby by enhancing the morality and accountability of representatives the Parliament may become more functional.

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2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) which were introduced in the 73rd amendment act have simultaneously met with remarkable success and staggering failure.

Remarkable Success

1. strengthening the grass roots democracy increasing public participation.
2. Improving the representation of women in governance.
3. Involvement in social audits
4. Infrastructural development of villages
5. Grave a voice, representation to public grievance - link between higher leaders and people

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staggering failure

1. Inclusion of caste and class based discrimination in PRIs
2. Women representation not followed in spirit - often act on behalf of male counterparts
3. Inadequate devolution of funds hinder the activities.
4. Involvement of state machinery in PRIs hamper autonomy.
5. Cases of corruption, nepotism have eroded the integrity of PRIs

Thus the PRIs have only partially served the purpose for which they were formed. It is time to relook and re structure their working to extract the best from them.

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3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The article 148 of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of CAG. who audits the accounts of Centre and state, consolidated fund and public accounts of both Centre and state

CAG is the Conscience keeper and watchdog

* It performs Finance audit, propriety audit, efficiency audit, Compliance audit - to check the adequate use of state financial resources.
* The CAG also audits the reports of PSUs and other prominent companies, Corporations
* Acts as a friend philosopher and guide for the Public Accounts Committee.

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* Submits an annual audit report to the President to be laid before the parliament

However the auditing process can be made more effective by:-

→ Giving the powers of a Comptroller
  * As CAG performs only a post mortem audit of finances, and his approval is not needed prior to expenditure.

→ Powers to investigate discrepencies in expenditure.

→ CAG merely acts as an advisory body, some of its recommendations should be made binding.

Thus vesting the institution of CAG with more powers would bring in fiscal prudence and reduce the deficit

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4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The Electoral Bond scheme notified in the Budget 2018 is with the aim to reduce black money and improve transparency in political funding

The benefits of Electoral bond scheme

1. The donation would be made through KYC complied accounts and thus reduce black money
2. Reduce the anonymous cash donations
3. Enhance the transparency and accountability of political funding as the funds received are accounted for.
4. Preserves the anonymity of the donor.

However inspite of the above benefits electoral bonds have the following concerns:-

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1. It would keep the donors information out of public pruview
2. The exemption to electral bond donations from IT act.
3. The SBI being a PSU can be pressurised by the Govt to share the details of the donors → favour the ruling party and erode transpareney.
4. Use of electoral bonds by large corporate houses for crony capitalism.

Although the introduction of electoral bonds is a progressive electoral reform care should be taken to genuinly address the concerns, state funding of elections could be a solution to clean up the political funding.

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5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Lobbying in India is carried out by certain pressure groups to garner benefits for their community. Lobbying is unrecognised and absence of legislation makes it more difficult

Need to recognise and regulate lobbying :-

1. Lobbying to benefit the interests of a particular group is not illegal.
2. Gives a voice to the public grievances
3. Would recognise the pro active nature of Government.
4. Would enhance the economic growth and development.

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Regulation is required to

* Prevent unethical, and selfish interest from finding an echo in parliament
* Reduce instances of corruption in lobbying
* Learn from international best practices and form laws accordingly eg: USA.
* Lobbying already occurs in some or the other form, giving it a legal backing would streamline the procedure.

Thus the need of the hour is to recognise the merits and demerits of lobbying and formulate policies or laws accordingly

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6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The RTI Act was welcomed as one of the most important pro public legislation. It upheld the values of transparency and accountability. Inspite of these, much more is desired as :-

* The section 8 under RTI act proposes a list of exceptions which can be used to deny information
* The "national security" and "Official secrets Acts' are the two major grounds under which the information is denied.

The recent RTI amendment Act 2018 seeks to fix the salary, allowances and tenure of Chief Information Commissioners and state Information Commissioners.

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* CIC being a statutory body had no fixed tenure.
* The new amendment makes CIC similar to Election Commission

The issues associated with amendment

→ Would lead to the involvement of executive in a politically neutral organization.

→ Will compromise the legitimacy of the institution.

Although the proposed amendment would provide security of tenure to the CICs, it could create a blot on the image of the institution, however it should be noted that such institutions of eminence would rarely be swayed by any such actions of the executive.

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7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Reservation or affirmative action is a necessity to undo the historical injustice done to the vulnerable sections of society.

Reservation in Promotions is needed as :-

* To eliminate the caste distinctions that exist at higher levels of office
* Reduce the glass ceiling effect
* Increase the representation of minority at higher levels
* Bring parity of representation equal to their population

→ The Indra Swaney Case recognised that reservation in promotion would enhance the outcomes of the policy rather than merely providing opportunity.

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⇒ SC in the Nagraj case established specific procedure for reservation in promotions

⇒ SC upheld the Nagraj criteria for promotion in the UP Power Corp Case.

Meet the objectives of social justice

* As the benefits of reservation must go to the intended beneficiaries.
* Need to establish equity and provide equal opportunity for all.

The reservation in promotion is a much required policy to eliminate the horizontal and vertical distinctions that continue to exist in society.

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8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India is agriculturally self sufficient and even exports its produce.

Although it produces enough food not all people get enough to eat because :-

1) Lack of affordability - due to poverty, inadequate income, no financial support.
2) Lack of accessibility :- The food grains are not available
3) Demand - supply mismatch, due to market forces.
4) Role of middlemen who create artificial inflation

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In order to reduce this paradox and provide food security, the government has taken the following measures.

* Mid day Meal Scheme :- food for School going children
* food security act :- provide subsidised grains at fair price shops for eligible people.
* Antyodaya Anna Yojana :- For poorest of poor, Rice at ₹3, Wheat at ₹2 and Coarse grains at ₹1.
* Annapurna Yojana :- Food for senior citizens
* Components under ICDS, Matritva Sahyog Yojana.
* Seperate schemes by respective state governments.

These proactive measures by the government has indeed reduced the starvation deaths, however much is required before hunger is fully eliminated

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9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.**(150 words) 10**

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

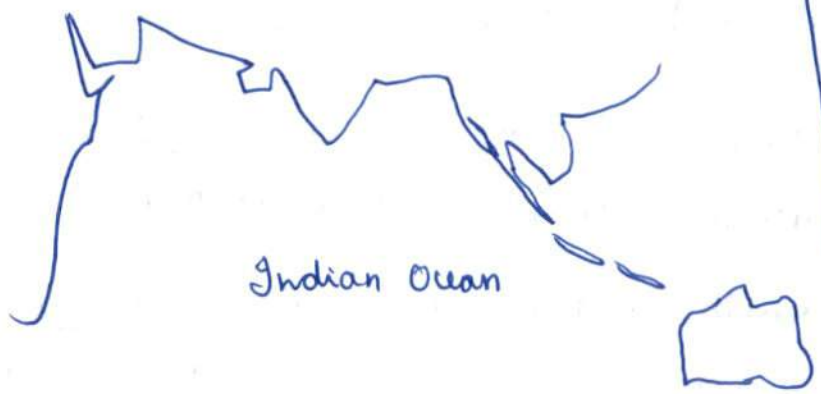

Fig:- Prominent position of India in Indian Ocean

The prominent geographical location of India in Indian Ocean makes it a key player in the regions economic, social and cultural dialogue.

Economic dialogue

1. Indian Ocean is a major sea lane of communication, 95% of Indian trade goods by volume and 60% by value

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occur through the Indian Ocean.

2. Regional groupings like BIMSTEC, Indian Ocean Rim association help to increase security and trade ties.

Social and cultural dialogue

1. Enhancing linkages African, Arabian nations through Project Mausum
2. Rebuilding ties through historical mythological connection - eg - Sri Lanka - Ramayan, Indonesia, Combodia - Chola links

Apart from these security naval exercises, Indian Ocean Naval Symposium, strategic location of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands also show that Indian ocean is a global stage and not just a water body.

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10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The contribution of developing countries to the climate degradation has been minimal, however India has set an example by moving from passive stance to active involvement to show an example to the developed countries.

Evolution of climate change policy

* India took note of climate change and formulated the National Action Plan on Climate Change - NAPCC
  → Recognised 8 core areas
  → formulated a structured action plan.

* Change in strategy from mere adaptation to include both mitigation and adaptation

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* Active involvement in global institutions like UNEP, IPCC, UNFCC, and climate summits.
* Recognised the principle of CBDR however the INDCs - were more than our expected share, shows our commitment towards environment and climate.
* The establishment of International solar alliance - has shown the path towards sustainable and climate friendly development.
* Further domestic policies like Clean environment cess, Bharat stage 6 norms, shift towards bio fuel, renewable energy shows a renewed stance.

The evolution of climate change policy has been gradual and shows our commitment towards the earth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

The constitution provides for the establishment of a Finance commission under Article 280, every five years.

The Constitutional role of FC is :-

1. Devolution of tax proceeds between the centre and States - Vertical Devolution
2. Distribution of taxes between the states - Horizontal Devolution
3. Review of the economic state of the country by considering major macro economic indicators
4. Devolution of Grants to Panchayats and Urban local Bodies.

The 15th Finance Commission with N. K Singh as the head of the panel was constituted by the president with the following terms of

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reference (TOR) :-

1. Review the broad economic state of the country.

2. Review the fiscal consolidation roadmap, suggest changes and remedies.

3. Access the results of devolution of 14th FC - of giving more grants to state.

4. The impact of GST on the economy

5. The impact of GST compensation to the states on the centre.

6. The usage of 2011 population census for tax devolution formulae

Issues with TOR.

* The earlier FCs used the 1971 population census data.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Using the 2011 population data for allocation of resources would severly hurt the Southern states whose population has decreased since 1971.

* The development in these states will suffer on the amount of positive population control measures that they choose, which would be unfair.

The need of the hour is to balance the income distance, population and other parameters to effectively distribute the finances equitably among the states and the Centre.

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12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The framing of the constitution of India can be viewed as a culmination of Indian struggle for freedom. The constitution is a synthesis of :-

Indian Values

* As seen in the Directive principles of state Policy (DPSP) which prohibit alcoholism, ban on cow slaughter.
* The Right to freedom of religion Art 25- 28 has a more secular outlook - keeping the state equidistant yet regulating the few important aspects of religion.
* The DPSP involve the Gandhian principles - which reflect on the Indian values

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of Non violence and universal brotherhood.

* Fundamental Duties :- Preserve the environment, respect women, build scientific temper are values which formed the foundation of Indianness.

Democratic and Socialist Movements

* The constitution has equally borrowed the western ideals of Democratic and socialist movements

→ Values of liberty, equality and fraternity in Preamble from the French Revolution.

→ Due process of law from US

→ Fundamental duties from the Soviet Constitution

→ The socialist principles in DPSP

→ The labour laws, equality of labour from socialist movements.

→ Concept of Democracy and election

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from UK.

Indian movement

The century of Indian struggle gave us the following values which are enshrined in the Constitution:

→ The DPSPs - Gandhian Principles include Kadhi and village Industries, animal husbandary, village panchayats etc.

→ Art 17 :- Abolition of Untouchability

→ Right to strike against unjust laws.

→ To promote peace, friendship and Universal brotherhood - Fundamental Duties.

→ The fundamental rights which were often not granted to the citizens.

Thus the constitution is a compilation of ancient values, experience in Indian movement, and values from west, it forms a workable and practical constitution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The doctrine of separation of Powers by Montesquieu asks for rigid seperation. However in a Parliamentary Democracy like India - the executive is drawn from ~~and~~ legislature. The judiciary is independent from them.

Importance of Independence of Judiciary

1. Government is the biggest litigant in the country.
2. Involvement of the executive or legislature may make the judiciary biased.
3. The judgements should be fair and free without any prejudice to instill faith and trust in public.
4. The cases are decided based on evidences and the grieved get justice

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Justice should not only be done but also seen to be done.

The constitution has provided for the following safeguards to ensure the independence :-

1. Procedure of appointment of judges :-

evolved from the 1st judges, 2nd judges and 3rd judges case the recent National Judicial Appointments Commission was declared unconstitutional to preserve the Independence of Judiciary. The MOP - Memorandum of Procedure is being formulated to ensure ~~a~~ just and fair appointments.

2. Procedure for Removal - By impeachment for which more than 100 members of LS and 50 members of RS are to submit a resolution for the procedure to be accepted.

* Rigid removal ensures security of tenure.

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3. Salaries, emoluments and pensions are charged on the Consolidated fund of India

4. The promotions are based on seniority and merit criteria

5. The ~~[illegible]~~ judicial staff, recruitment are appointed by the judiciary itself.

6. Bar on judges from accepting any other commercial posting after retirement ensures that they work without fear or fervor.

Thus the constitution has provided for enough political-constitutional safeguards to ensure the independence of judiciary, to check the arbitrary powers of executive and legislature.

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14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is a federal polity with a strong centre. The constitution has provided the states with adequate independence itself shows that they are not appendages of the centre.

Matured fedralism

1. The power of state to tax the items in state list.
2. The greater devolution of funds through finance Commission. The 14th FC recommended 42% devolution to states
3. Reduction in Centre Sponsored Schemes gave the states space to form need based schemes
4. Provision to opt for international borrowing.
5. The establishment of NITI Ayog

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

gave the representation to states.

6. Similar bodies like National Integration Council, National Regional Council where the states are given due representation.

7. Reduction in the usage of Sec 356 after the Bommai judgement has to a large scale reduced the political involvement of Centre in states.

Inspite of the above economic and political independence given to states the following structural problems remain.

→ The GST has entirely eliminated VAT and made the states completely dependent on Centre for funding.

→ The cess and surchages collected by the Centre is not shared by the states

→ The Schedule 7 has allocated vital and important items to

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centre, further amendments have also reduced the items in state list

→ The appointment of Governor by the Centre has most often been misused, to appoint Centre friendly Governors.

→ The Committees like NIC, NRC do not meet often.

→ The Devolution by FC is seen as a top down approach

→ The formulation of "one size fits all" schemes by the Centre have led to misallocation of funds.

Thus the economic - political maturity observed in Indian federalism is welcome however there is a long way to go before the establishment of harmonious Centre state relations.

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15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 (PCA) was introduced to check the rising instances of bribery and corruption in Public Offices. The recent amendment has made the following changes.

→ Increased the punishment for corruption to 7 years.

→ The act of giving a bribe is also a offence.

→ Has termed corruption as a criminal offence

→ The need for prior approval from higher authorities for investigation of a official.

→ A sanction for prosecution is required for offences of corruption.

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The above amendment has increased the term of punishment and provided for more stringent actions to be taken on corrupt officials. However at the same time it balances the ~~safeth~~ honest officials from friviolous complaints by requirement of prior approval for investigation and sanction for prosecution.

Thus it strikes a balance between enforcement of overzealousness and need for stringent action against corrupt public officials.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The voluntary sector in India is the most diversified sector.

* employes the maximum number of people next to agriculture
* Generation of employment, contribution to GDP.

Inspite of the above positives the following [issues] plague the voluntary sector.

1. Lack of Regulation of all sectors

→ leads to creation of informal economy.

→ evasion of tax

→ labour laws are not followed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Lack of technical and scientific expertise
→ use obselete methods
→ out put is low

3. Lack of adequate funding
→ Banks are shy to lend after NPA Crisis.
→ slowdown in economy.

4. Issues with exports and international trade

5. The increased red tapeism, over regulation in few sectors would hamper the growth of these industries.

Thus arises the need for a National accrediation agency to overcome these factors.

* Proper classification of voluntary sector
* Online single window clearence mechanism for approvals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Provision of accrediation helps to

→ get funding
→ improve image - brand building
→ increased exports
→ Creation of formal employment
→ reduction in tax evasion
→ motivation to improve business.

However care should be taken that Nation Accrediation Agency would follow International standards, it should not turn out to become an other regulatory sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

The teacher serves as a medium who introduces the students to the outside world. The teacher is a crucial agent in shaping the future of the children, in socialization and building the society.

The problems in present system of teacher training are:-

1. Lack of infrastructure and funding for teacher training.
2. Demand driven approach rather than a holistic approach.
3. Insufficient time duration of training
4. Problems in selection of teaching candidates through examination
5. Emphasis on Theoretical knowledge lacks practical and research based approach

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Poor motivation for teachers - due to which quality of teaching suffers

Inspite of forming the University commissions, National Curriculum framework for teacher training, National policy on Education, teacher training in respective five year plans these problems continue to plague the education system.

They can be addressed by :-

1. Changes in teachers enterance examination to test the aptitude of candidates for teaching.

2. Adequate funding and improvement in infrastructure facilities

3. Impetus for research and practical thinking among teachers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Introduction of in course training for upgradation of skills.

5. Use of Information and Computer technology (ICT) to enhance knowledge of teachers.

6. Provision for grievance redressal of teachers.

The TSR Subramanicum Panel on National Education Policy has given due pressure on Teachers training. setting up new institutions, increase in training duration and use of ICT in training are a few measures.

The quality of teaching and teachers directly reflects upon the quality of education and students in the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ayushman Bharat scheme introduced in the Budget 18-19 is a National Health Insurance Scheme

the provisions of the scheme are:-

1. Family insurance of ₹ 5 lakhs per annum. per family.
2. Used for secondary and teritiary hospitalization.
3. Cashless benefits from any public or private hospital
4. The benficiaries would be identified based on SECC data.

However the imptementation of a Health protection schemes is likely to face the following Obstacles.

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* Economic sustainability of the scheme - would be a huge drain on the treasury
* Identification of beneficiaries - the benefits may be missallocated and undeserving may be benfitted.
* Nexus between hospitals and insurance agency - HC - would create unnecessary treatments, the public may also suffer.
* The claims for insurance should be properly verified.
* May lead to increase in hospital pricing. Can create inflation in health market leaving the others at a disadvantage.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

While universalizing health insurance is a novel initiative care should be taken to simultaneously improve the quality of public health care in the country

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

The increasing involvement of China in South Asia, Africa Central Asia and Latin America has taken India off guard. In order to match Chinese spread India is choosing diplomatic and soft initiatives over financial aid.

India - Africa Cooperation

* Based on historical - and cultural ties.
* Use of project Mausum to increase connectivity with Africa.
* Involvement of Japan as aid partner in building the Asia - Africa Growth Corridor.

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* Cooperation with specific African Nations - like Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, South Africa, Kenya etc
* Indian Contributes the largest personell to UN Peace keeping force most of who are deployed in Africa.
* Coordination in issues in WTO, UN and climate summits
* International solar alliance - can be a major ground for collaboration between India and Africa as most African Nations lie within tropics.
* AARDO - Asian African Rural Development Organization helps to improve the rural conditions in Africa.

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* Indian funding to African Development Bank.
* The increased presence of Indian investment in Africa by private businessmen
* Providing technical training, and employment - eg Solar Mamas in Nigeria
* Scholarships under ITEC.
* Enhanced people to people cooperation.

Thus India is using a combination of financial, diplomatic initiatives to successfully counter Chinese rise in Africa.

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20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

The recent Countering American Adversaries through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) has been used by USA to put economic sanctions on Countries like Iran, China and Russia for protection of its domestic industries

Effect on India

* Although India is not directly affected by CAATSA, it has triggered a global trade war.
* The subsequent counter sanctions may increase protectionism hurting our exports.

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* The sanctions on Chinese steel may result in dumping of cheap chinese steel in India leading to domestic price fluctuations and hurting domestic steel industries.

* Sanctions on Iran may hurt our fuel imports and repayment for the same

* Chinese reaction to these sanctions has further created tensions.

How can India shield its interests

1. Diversify its export import trade to countries in Africa, Latin America and Europe.

2. Utilize the international channels available like

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

WTO and UN to challenge these sanctions.

3. Conclude the bilateral and regional trade agreements eg BTIA.

4. Protect the domestic industries by using CVD and Antidumping duty.

5. Maintain the trade ties irrespective of American pressure if the interests demand.

Thus the increasing global trade tensions has had an effect on India also, with adequate measures India can overcome this Phase.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1153)

Name of Candidate	Bhavana H.S.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13508
Center	ORN	Date	24/8/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. **(150 words) 10**

अवसंरचना निवेश के BOT एवं EPC मॉडल के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए कि HAM इनका किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकता है।

Build Operate Transfer (BOT) and Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) are the two most used models of PPP in Infrastructure projects.

BOT - where the private company, builds operates and later transfers the asset to the government

Issues faced
→ Initial funding has to be borne by private player
→ Problems in receiving government approval.
→ Government may or may not share risk if project is unsuccessful.

EPC - where the government provides the initial funding, only the construction would be done by private company, government would do the operation.

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Issues faced → land allotment and procurement may take time
→ funds may not be released in time
→ Environment and other approvals take time

Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is a combination of EPC and BOT, with 40% of the initial funding from government and 60% from private company.

Benefits of HAM → Initial funding is not a problem
→ government releases funds according to progress
→ Private company is not overburdned.
→ Profits are shared according to agreement.

Thus HAM and Swiss models are finding greater acceptance due to their adaptable provisions.

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2. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has always been a major destination for attracting FDI. However after 2000s India has seen a drop of more than 7% in FDI.

Reasons behind the drop

1. Fall in the Global GDP and economic activity.
2. Reduced investments after the Global Recession of 2008 - Few economies are still in recovery mode
3. The domestic Indian - Bank issues - which are struggling with twin Balance Sheet Syndrome
4. Lower Interest Rates are unattractive for Investors
5. Poor investment and Business atmosphere in India.

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6. Countries of North America and Europe are moving towards protectionism.
7. Unstable global politics with Syrian war, refugee crisis - which has impacted investments

Steps to revive investments

1. Resolve the issues of NPA in Banks and adhere to BASEL III Norms.
2. Provide adequate interest rate to investors
3. Improve the business climate by bringing required policy changes, regulations and infrastructure
4. Try to achieve a good credit rating from global ~~industr~~ credit rating companies
5. Changes in domestic economy may also attract investments.

FDI is crucial for India to fill the gaps in funding, technical expertise. It helps to provide employment and improve the domestic infrastructure. It is thus crucial to revive investments

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent. **(150 words) 10**
औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The accurate measurement of formal sector and formal economy is difficult to obtain. However few trials have been made:-

1. By using income tax data - Only 24% of the people pay income tax.
2. Using GST registered companies :- few formal sectors like health and education would be left out.
3. Using insurance, PF data :- Around 54% are said to be formal employees.
4. Excluding agriculture sector, including Others :- This would give a loopsided view.

Thus the measurement of formal sector and formal employment is yet to be settled. The government has taken the following steps to improve its extent.

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1. Increasing the tax payer base by introducing GST, demonetization and other tax reforms.
2. Changes in definition of formalization could be made more accurate and comprehensive.
3. Impetus to opening more business, companies, schemes like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, UDAAN, Skill India which focus on improving formal employment.
4. Banking financial inclusion, more focus on investment instruments, insurance, PF etc.

Thus formalization of economy is seen as an indicator of its progress. It would also contribute positively to the GDP and economy of the country.

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4. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the the limitations of the MSP regime.**(150 words) 10**

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

MSP is the support price for crops which is offered by the Government to the farmers. It is helpful in situations of price crash due to excess production of crops. Although government provides MSP for around 24 crops, it is mostly used for Paddy and Wheat.

Issues with MSP

1. Distorts the Market prices which are due to demand and supply ratio.

2. Encourages monocropping - farmers turn to few crops, thus harming the balanced food security

3. Calculation of MSP - Farmers are demanding a hike in MSP based on Swaminathan Committee Recomendations

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4. Issues with procurement and stock holding - As government godowns are ill equipped to store food for long duration.

Measures to Over come limitations of MSP:-

1. Opt for Price deficiency Payments as it is being tried in Madhya Pradesh Bhavantar Bugthan Yojana.
2. Direct income support to farmers is being carried out in few states.
3. Bring uniformity among all states in MSP regime
4. Announce MSP for all crops to avoid changes in cropping pattern and promoting monocropping.

Long term measures may include increasing irrigation, soil fertility, climate smart agriculture etc.

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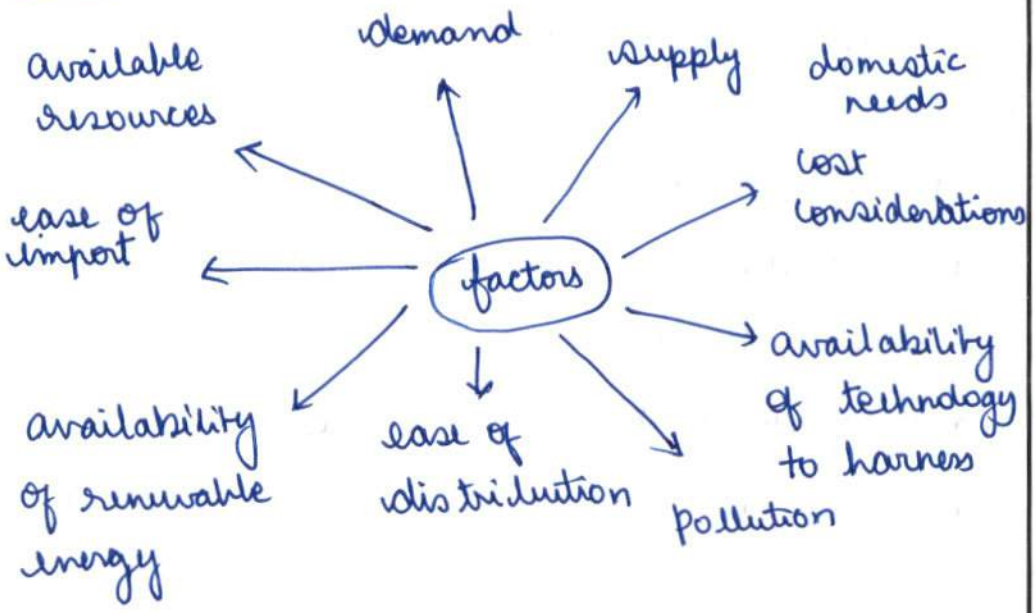
5. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. (150 words) 10

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The energy requirements of a country showcase the level of development of the country. Likewise having a balanced energy mix is crucial to support the country during any crisis.

factors that determine energy mix



Considering the above factors the maximum contribution to Indian energy basket comes from coal.

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Coal = 60%.
Hydropower - 15%.
~~Also~~ Renewable energy - 15%.
Others - 10%.

Need to have a diversified fuel basket

1. Increased demand due to growing consumption - dependence on a single fuel may not be able to meet the demand.
2. Price consideration - Electricity by coal is cheaper compared to that by Renewable energy.
3. Global instability - especially in Middle East - Makes us to further diversify our import of oil.
4. Ease of availability, and access makes the government opt of the required energy source.

Thus energy diversification to meet the needs helps us have energy security and cost effectiveness.

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6. Air quality in Indian households, especially in rural areas, is lethal due to a number of factors. In this context, highlighting the challenges faced in improving indoor air quality, enumerate the measures that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय घरों में, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, वायु की गुणवत्ता कई कारकों से प्राणघातक है। इस संदर्भ में, घरों के भीतर वायु की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उनसे निपटने हेतु अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The indoor air quality in rural households is dismal due to the following reasons:-

1. Lack of ~~poor~~ proper ventilation :- Due to improper construction and planning of rural houses.
2. Use of firewood, dung cake as fuel for cooking - generates particulate air pollution, and releases carbon dioxide
3. Dampness, unhygenic conditions make it a potent place for numerous microorganisms

Challenges in improving air quality.

1. The changes in constructed house are not easy to make.
2. Continued dependence on firewood due to low cost, easy availability.

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3. Lack of access to electricity in rural houses makes them dependent on firewood, Kerosene charcoal for energy needs.- lighting.

4. Cost factors :- As most rural people are BPL and cannot afford LPG, electricity.

Measures

1. Schemes on the line of PM Ujwala Yojana Give it up campaign would help LPG penetration in villages.
2. Increase the electricity coverage of villages
3. Create proper ventilation - windows and chimneys where possible
4. Create awareness among the people about the adverse health effects.

Thus reducing the indoor air pollution would help to increase the health and longitivity of rural people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlight the characteristics and applications of Cyber Physical systems. Also, enumerate the various objectives of the Cyber Physical Systems programme recently launched by the government. **(150 words) 10**

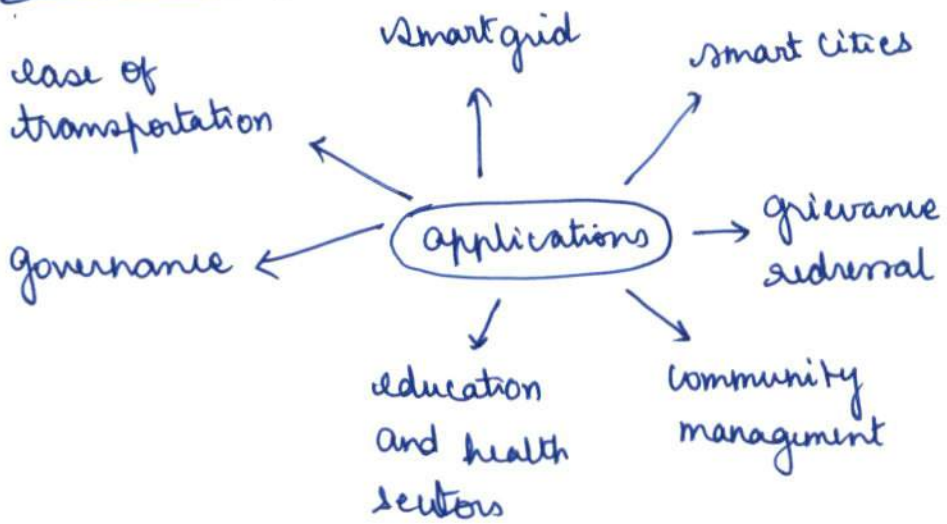
साइबर भौतिक प्रणालियों (साइबर फिजिकल सिस्टम) की विशेषताओं और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा आरंभ किए गए साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Cyber Physical System (CPS) is a network of interconnected hardware devices and software programs which work in a coordinated manner to get the desired objectives

Characteristics

1) Enhance the ease of communication
2) Automation and IOT.
3) Controlled in logical loops

Applications



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Objectives of Cyber Physical Systems Programme.

1. To increase the research and development in CPS
2. Provide adequate funding needed for CPS
3. To train the technical youth to opt for research in CPS.
4. Provide industry - academic linkages

Thus CPS is a new technological development with numerous benefits which India is waiting to harness.

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8. India needs to collaborate and participate in international scientific projects in order to place itself as a major player in cutting edge research. Discuss in the light of ongoing global mega science projects. **(150 words) 10**

कटिंग एज रिसर्च में स्वयं को एक प्रमुख प्रतिभागी के रूप में स्थापित करने हेतु भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक परियोजनाओं (इंटरनेशनल साइंटिफिक प्रोजेक्ट्स) में सहयोग करने और भाग लेने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में वैश्विक स्तर पर जारी मेगा साइंस प्रोजेक्ट्स के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

India since Independence has already made major developments in fields of science and Technology, with the success of its science projects and ISRO - India is now a potent global player.

Need to Collaborate

1. Collaboration among international scientific community helps to :-
   - → receive adequate funding
   - → exchange of technical Knowhow
   - → global exposure
   - → complementary collaboration
   - → showcases our talents
   - → earns income eg :- Antrix
2. At present India is not in a position to fully finance its research projects, collaboration would help us overcome such difficulty.

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On going global projects

1. LIGO - Indigo - Collaboration with NASA, setting up of a similar gravitational Observatory in India

2. Observer in CERN :- India has contributed to the discovery of Higgs Boson - God particle

3. NISAR :- NASA - ISRO Synthetic Appertune Radar.

4. Collaboration in building the largest telescope - Square Kilometer Array

Thus such collaboration would help us get valuble data, technical knowledge, research expertise and simultaneously improve the scientific progress in India.

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9. Deployment of central armed forces in states has been a contentious issue. Mention the issues involved and suggest some remedial measures.

(150 words) 10

राज्यों में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र बलों की तैनाती एक विवादास्पद मुद्दा रहा है। इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The deployment of Central armed police forces (CAPF) in states by the center has often been viewed as a contentious issue.

Major Issues

1. Erosion of fedral structure - If the centre continously deploys CAPF even ~~afte~~ as public order is a state subject.
2. Onnedependence of states on Centre for assistance.
3. Lack of responsibility and accountability on the part of state police forces.
4. Deployment of CAPF - which may include outsiders from the state could create social friction.

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5. Harms the morale of the state police forces.

Measures to be taken

1. Deployment of CAPF only on the request by state after assessment of the ground situation
2. Police reforms - To make the state police capable of handling such situations
3. Creation of special category of state police forces to deal with the regional demands of Naxalism, insurgency etc

Thus CAPF should only be a measure of last resort after the first line defence by the state police.

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10. In what ways does the physiography of India pose a challenge to its counter-terrorism efforts? What can be done to deal with these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

भारत की भूआकृति किस प्रकार इसके आतंकवाद विरोधी प्रयासों के समक्ष एक चुनौती प्रस्तुत करती है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

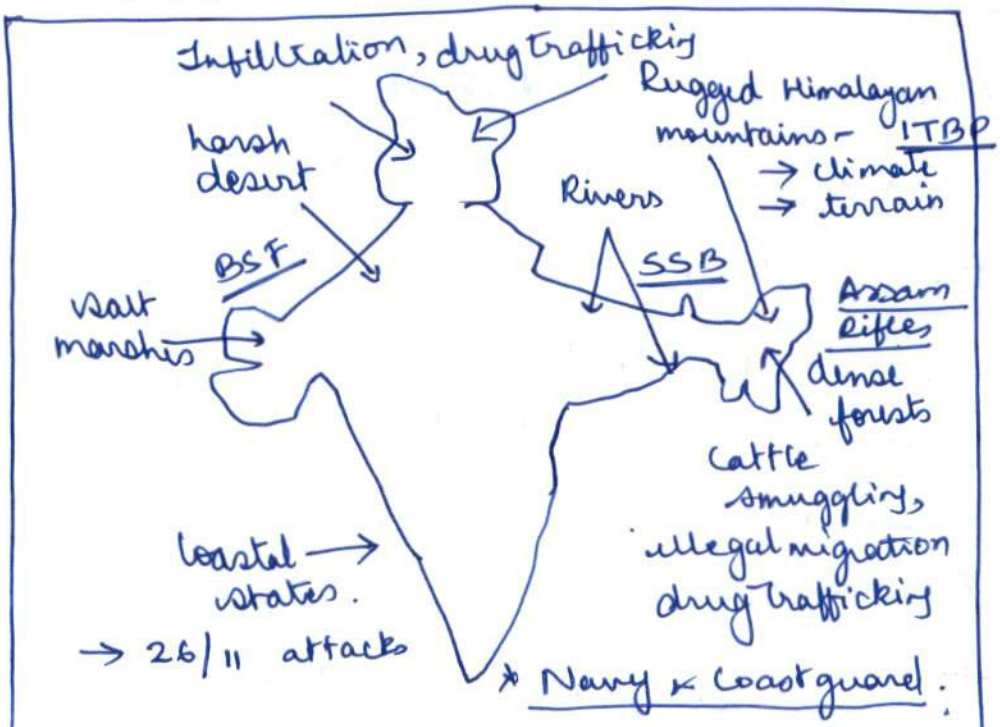

Fig :- Physiography of India.

The Physiography and the geographical terrain poses numerous challenges to the counter terrorism efforts by India.

1. Northern Himalayan Mountains :- Are very rugged with harsh cold climate, borders Pakistan and China.- problems with terrorist infiltration, human and drug trafficking

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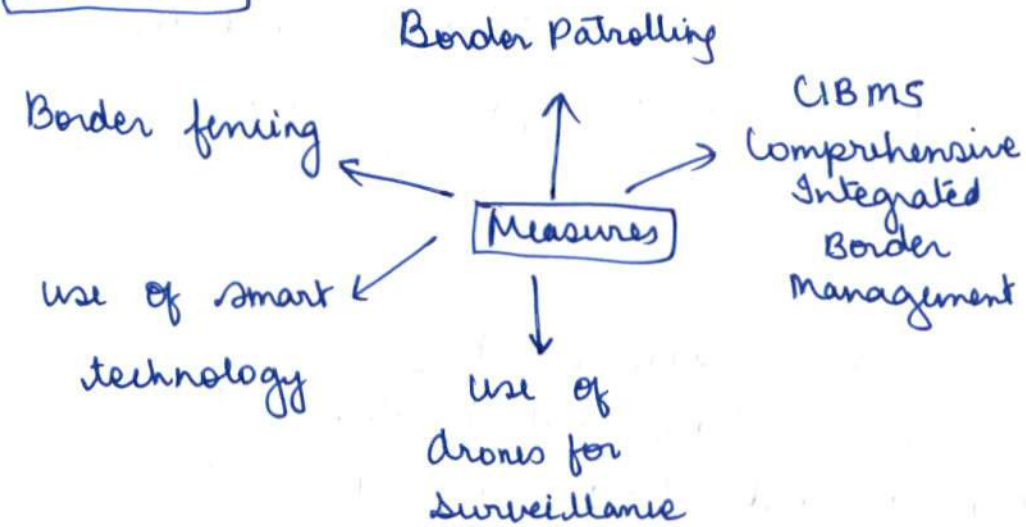
2. North Eastern Region :- Purvanchal himalayas covered with dense forests and porous borders with Myanmar ; Issues with drug smuggling and weapon trade, smuggling of electronics items from China

3. Bangladesh : Riverine, porous border Issues with illegal migration, cattle smuggling. Terror groups like ULFA operate across borders.

4. Borders with Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujrat with Pakistan pass through varied physiographical features like plains, deserts and salt marshes.

Measures



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11. Enhancing private infrastructure spending and revival of stalled projects is critical to the success of Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. Also enumerate measures taken by the government to revive stalled projects on National Highways. **(250 words) 15**

निजी अवसंरचना व्यय में वृद्धि एवं अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं का पुनरुद्धार भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबद्ध अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं के पुनरुद्धार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

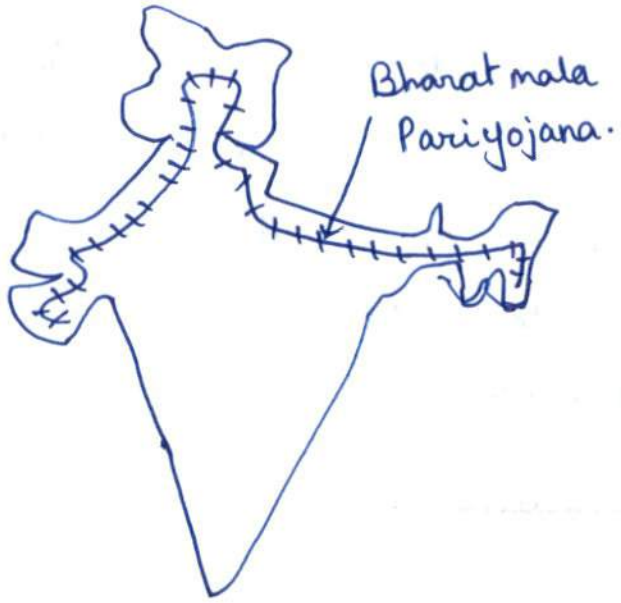

Fig : Bharat Mala Yojana.

The Bharat mala pariyojana envisages to link the bordering states of India with a continous chain of highways, expressways and economic corridors. It is being monitored by NHAI.

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Enhancing funding and revival of stalled projects

→ It requires more than 50 lakh crore, as present only 25-30 lakh crore are available.

→ Issues with land acquisition and environmental clearances.

→ The NPA and bad loans create capital inadequacy to private companies.

Measures taken to overcome these Issues.

1) The creation of an National Infrastructure Development fund.

2) The collaboration of NHAI with other ministries to get clearances faster

3) Option of land pooling, or renting to solve issues related to land acquisition.

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4) Opting for HAM model to share the initial funding burden.

5) Funding and collaboration with foreign countries eg :- DMIC - Japan.

Thus NHAI and Min. of transport have taken the required steps needed for survival and improvement of infrastructure. Bharatmala yojana will enhance the connectivity and improve the GDP of the country.

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12. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The twin balance sheet problem faced by the Banks and private companies resulted as a cyclic reaction to the boom in global economy.

Risk increased → Increased lending by banks → lower interest rates → Increased borrowing by business men/companies → economic slowdown → loss in business → Incapable to pay back loan Default. → Results in NPAs → Evergreening of loans → Harms the PSBs → Risk increased

Spiral

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The solution to improve the current situation was found with the enactment of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board.

A potential game changer

1. The creditors or debtors anyone can approach the board for insolvency procedure
2. A time bound redressal procedure.
3. Adequate provisions to revive a sick company.
4. Involves representation from both debtors and creditors
5. Technical ~~exa~~ experts will help to liquidate or revive the company
7. Transparent procedure
8. Helps to resolve cross border insolvency.

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The recent changes in the IBC code has further enhanced the the process of resolving cases of insolvency and bankruptcy by increasing accountability and transparency.

Thus IBC code is a game changer and a correct solution to solve the problem of NPAs in banks.

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13. Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में MSME क्षेत्रक के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चुनौतियों की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें संपोषित करने और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ नीतिगत अनुशंसाओं का सुझाव दीजिए।

MSME sector is often regarded as the back bone of Indian economy. It employs more than 60% of the population.

Importance

1. Employment to rural people
2. Provides skill training expertise to people
3. Many industries are also export oriented.
4. Bring regional growth in rural areas.
5. Can act as industrial Clusters
6. Provide financial stability to rural areas.

Inspite of their importance MSME sector faces numerous challenges like:-

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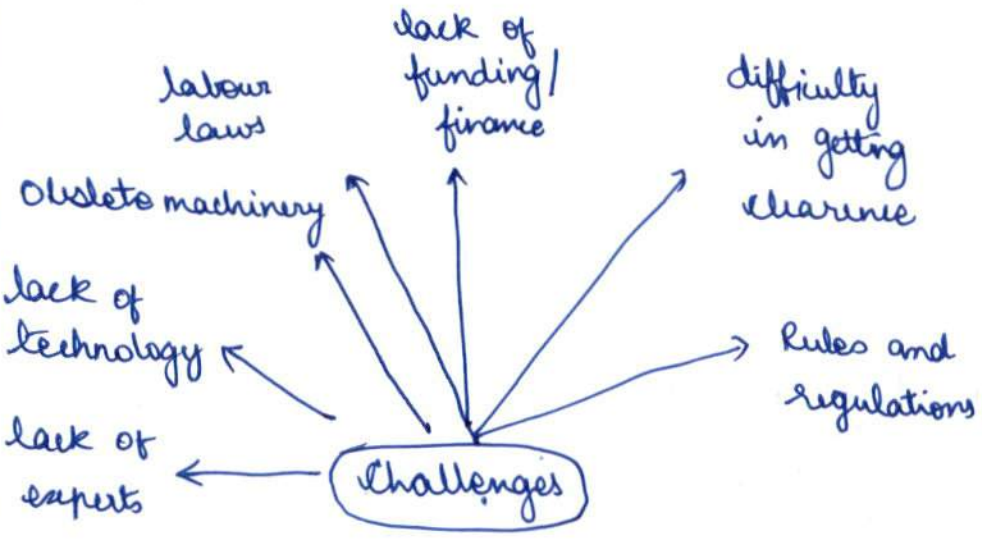

Policy recommendations

1. Ensure adequate funding / financial support for MSME. Schemes like PM Mudra Yojana, loans for women intrepreneurs, SC & STs are helpful in this

2. Provide single window approvals for MSME industries in rural areas.

3. Relax the labour laws and other regulatory procedures for MSMEs

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4. Create regional centres for MSME based on hub - spoke model it would help integrate the village economy.

5. Ensure export incentives for MSME exports.

6. Tax incentives or tax breaks would help MSMEs become viable and profitable.

7. Skill training for employment in MSMEs could be provided in PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Skill India etc.

Thus revival and reinforcement of MSME sector is vital to ensure a turnaround in Indian economy.

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14. Going forward, the allied sectors will play a critical role in increasing the resilience and improving economic returns in agriculture. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आगामी समय में, संबद्ध क्षेत्रक कृषि में लचीलापन बढ़ाने एवं आर्थिक प्रतिफल में सुधार लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे। चर्चा कीजिए।

The allied sectors of agriculture like horticulture, animal husbandary - including cattle rearing, poultry, marine farming, bee keeping, silk worm raring, food processing sectors have a critical role in increasing resilience and providing greater economic returns.

Importance of allied sectors

1. Produce commercial output like milk, honey, fishes which have a much greater demand due to Urban consumerism.

2. Act as supplementary to the agricultural produce. The cattle dung, animal residue can be

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used as manure / input for agriculture, as in Zero budget Natural farming, Avdhoot Shivanand farming, Satvik agriculture, paramparagat Krishi vikas Yojana.

3. Would be an additional source of income to the farmer to support him during drought.

4. Helps in women empowerment as women are mostly involved in cattle rearing.

5. Forming cooperatives like Amul would help to turn around the economy of entire village region

6. Food processing would help to increase the nutritional value of agricultural outputs, it also increases its export to other countries.

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7. Schemes like SAMPADA enhance fishing and rice field fish cultivation

8. Allied sectors have the potential to act as a supplementary source of income for farmers.

Thus the role of allied sectors in supporting agriculture is indeed remarkable, equal impetus to both would help reduce farmer distress.

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15. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. **(250 words) 15**

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Seed Replacement rate is the area which is sown by certified HYV seeds as compared to farm saved seeds. SRR is a measure of agricultural prosperity as it enhances the output.

Breeder seed :- Seed which is developed in the laboratory after numerous experiments. It contains the necessary genetic traits required in the plants for increased output.

foundation seed :- A prototype of the breeder seed from which the certified seeds will be produced.

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Certified seeds :- They would contain the required genetic traits and characteristics. These are distributed to the farmers to be sown in seeds.

Major policy initiatives

1. The National seed Policy envisages availability of certified seeds to all farmers at a resonable rate.
2. Capping the seed rates of companies like Monsato to avoid the exploitation of farmers.
3. Distribution of certified seeds at a subsidised rates

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4. Providing the necessary supplementary provisions like irrigation, fertilizer, etc to ensure proper growth.

5. Schemes like Krishi vikas Yojana, and Central sector scheme for production and distribution of certified seeds. help to provide certified seeds to farmers.

Thus the quality of seed determines the production and output, it is thus required to distribute certified seeds and increase the SRR.

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16. While overcrowding in public places cannot be wished away in India, what we need are better infrastructure and more effective crowd-control measures. Comment. Also, briefly enumerate NDMA guidelines for crowd management. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारत में सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ को कम नहीं किया जा सकता है, तथापि हमें बेहतर अवसंरचना और अधिक प्रभावी भीड़-नियंत्रण उपायों की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भीड़ प्रबंधन के लिए NDMA के दिशानिर्देशों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Overcrowding in public places especially during festivals and gathering are a common sight in India.

Measures for effective Crowd Control

→ proper infrastructure to avoid instances of building or bridge collapse like in mumbai
* which can in turn trigger stampedes.

→ Crowd management - using data and previous year statistics which would help us ascertain the number of

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expected people.

→ Proper ventilation, exit and entry points, queues and barricades to control the crowd.

→ Effective policing, patrolling and other organisers, volunteers to guide the public.

→ Open spaces, flat land and other adequate free space to contain the crowd.

→ Avoid over crowding at a single place, regulate and manage the gathering.

On the similar lines NDMA has released guidelines for crowd management after such instances of overcrowding, stampedes at Kumbh mela, Pushkar and other festivals.

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* Provision of proper infrastructure to accomodate the expected crowd.
* Access to data, statistics and other vital reports about the gathering.
* Awareness among the public - by using announcements, map of the place.
* Providing required amenities for the gathered public - drinking water, toilets, medicines.
* Regulation of crowd using queue system.

Thus the guidelines for crowd management clearly illustrate the lacunae and the much needed measures to over come it.

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17. Processing and safe disposal of garbage must replace the current model of landfills in order to transform our cities to being 'smart'. Elucidate. In this context, analyse the reasons for failure of waste management policies in India. **(250 words) 15**

हमारे शहरों को 'स्मार्ट' बनाने के लिए भूमिभराव (लैंडफिल) के वर्तमान मॉडल को अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण और सुरक्षित निपटान से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नीतियों की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Garbage management and safe garbage disposal are the much needed measures to transform our cities to smart cities.

Smart Garbage management

* Reduce - Reuse - Recycle - the 3R mantra to produce less waste.
* Segregation of Garbage at source into minimum 3 categories
  → vegetable waste
  → dry waste
  → bio medical waste
* Door to door garbage collection to avoid black spots in cities.
* Recycling or composting of such waste obtained - It would reduce the pressure on landfills.

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* scientific management of landfills to ensure that the leachate, does not seep and pollute the underground aquifiers.

* Opt for incineration, gravity separation, scrubbing as other options of waste disposal.

* Reduce the pollution of soil, air and water sources through scientific and sustainable management of garbage.

Reasons for failure of Waste management policies :-

1. Lack of strict punishment for flouting of rules.

2. Waste management often comes under the municipal or local administration who lack seriousness about the issue.

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3. Absence of central waste management guidelines - this makes the states follow their own different approach.

4. Lack of awareness among the public about segregation of waste at source

5. Lack of technological solutions to treat and reprocess waste in a non hazardous manner.

6. The urgency in waste disposal makes us opt for the easiest available solution.

Thus garbage management and scientific disposal of waste is the need of the hour to move our cities on the path of smart cities.

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18. What do you understand by TRIPS plus provisions being advocated by developed countries outside the WTO based TRIPS agreement? Do you think India should show some flexibility and incorporate certain TRIPS plus provisions in its IPR regime? **(250 words) 15**

विकसित देशों द्वारा WTO आधारित ट्रिप्स (TRIPS) समझौते से बाहर अनुशंसित किए जा रहे ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपके विचार से भारत को कुछ लचीलापन दिखाना चाहिए एवं अपनी IPR व्यवस्था में कुछ ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों का समावेश करना चाहिए?

TRIPS plus provisions relate to more stringent conditions of IPR protection being advocated by some developed countries. India is adhering to WTO based TRIPS agreement however. →

→ It is seen as insufficient to safe guard their IPR.

→ TRIPS plus provisions act as a kind of non tariff barrier, to keep Indian entities out.

→ It is mostly advocated by USA and Europe in regional, bilateral groupings.

→ Although TRIPS plus provisions require a higher measures of regulations, and India

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at present is unable to adhere to TRIPS plus provisions

→ It is seen as a way to keep the developing countries out.

Should India incorporate TRIPS Plus Provisions

1. India being the leader of developing world can bear a representation to WTO regarding the requirement of TRIPS plus provisions as a barrier to free trade

2. However slowly moving towards TRIPS plus provisions and incorporating them would help us advance in IPR protection and safeguard.

3. It could also earn India "Data Secure" tag for which it is badly waiting.

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4. Adhering to TRIPS plus provisions should come at its own pace and should not be burdened upon us by developed countries.

5. It would help to enhance trade and exports. However the cost of the same should be kept in mind.

Thus slowly adhering to TRIPS plus provisions would make us prepared to trade with any developed country in the world.

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19. The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. **(250 words) 15**

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रांसनेशनल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Transnational Criminal Organizations (TOCs) are networks of organized criminal groups which operate across borders.

Difficulties in detecting, investigating and prosecuting TOCs.

1. They operate on a large scale and across borders.
2. Utilize the dark web, and crypto currencies for transactions which are difficult to detect.
3. Often cross over borders and escape. As there is no global crimal laws.

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4. Support of few state actors for TOCs makes their detection even more difficult.

5. Terrorism, drug and weapon smuggling, human trafficking, fake currency notes are few of the numerous criminal actions that TOCs are indulged in.

Integrated approach by UNODC

1. It would bring all the global actors together.

2. Easier to form consensus and act against TOCs

3. Forming a set of guidelines or rules similar to Interpol to detect and prosecute TOCs.

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4. It would make escaping more difficult for TOCs.

5. forming an consensus or regulations to regulate the online / Internet crimes.

6. Include the UN and its partner organizations to detect and prosecute TOCs.

Thus TOCs are a nightmare for the global community. What is needed is an integrated approach on the guidelines of UNODC to combat the criminal activities of TOCs.

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20. The Government has adopted a holistic approach built around simultaneous implementation of a security agenda, developmental activities and promotion of good governance to address the Left Wing Extremism in India. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

सरकार ने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (लेफ्ट विंग एक्सट्रीमिज़म) से निपटने के लिए सुरक्षा एजेंडे, विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों और सुशासन के प्रचार-प्रसार के समकालिक कार्यान्वयन के चारों ओर निर्मित एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

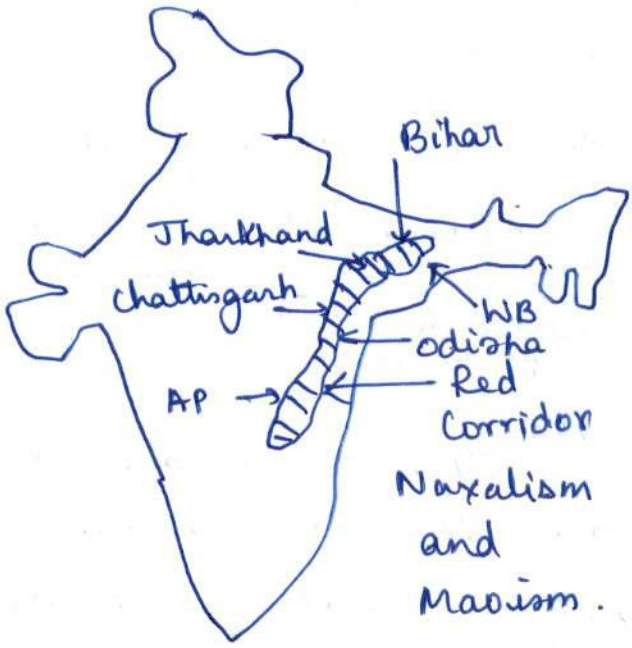

Fig :- Regions affected by left wing Extremism.

The government has adopted a triad of security agenda, developmental activities, and good governance

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to combat the left wing extremism in India.

Security agenda. — SAMADHAN strategy

1. Deployment of COBRA forces in areas affected by left wing extremism they are especially trained to combat the naxalite and maoist activities.

2. Empowering the state police forces with proper training from the Central forces.

3. Operation grey hound was conducted by Andra Pradesh state was successful in eliminating the naxalite menace in AP.

Developmental activities and Good Governance

1. Construction of hard infrastructure - roads, electricity, railways - to improve connectivity and remove the feeling of alienation.

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2. soft infrastructure like - hospitals, schools, services - cater to the needs of the people and avoid them from leaning towards maoist ideology

3. programmes for surrender of naxalite and maoist leaders. Giving them incentives and political entry

4. Establishment of industries and providing employment in backward regions. Provides livelihood opportunities to people.

Thus the combination of hard and soft strategy - security, development and good governance is the most apt solution to the menace of left wing extremism.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1524)

Name of Candidate	H S BHAVANA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	13508
Center	ONLINE	Date	27/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Tenancy reforms are much needed to give a boost to the Indian agricultural sector. Comment. In this context, also discuss the significance of the Model Land Leasing Act, 2016. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक को बढ़ावा देने के लिए काश्तकारी सुधारों की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, मॉडल भूमि पट्टा अधिनियम, 2016 के महत्व की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Around 80% of agricultural land holdings are less than 2 hectares (small and marginal) according to agricultural census.

Tenancy reforms = boost to agriculture

* Increases agricultural productivity.
* Absentee landlordism is resolved
* Access to credit for tenant farmers
* Push to Contract farming → better price realisation, diversity of crop.
* Leads to land pooling → mass, profitable production.
* Input resources can be shared.
* Reduces exploitation of tenant farmers by land lords.

Concerns

⇒ losing ownership over land.
⇒ sentimental attachment towards land.
⇒ misuse of lease agreements - subletting.

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* T. Haque committee was setup to draft a model land leasing act by NITIAyog.

Model land leasing act.

* Provisions for subletting of agricultural land.
* Protects the ownership rights
* A written tenancy aggrement gives rights to tenant farmer.
* Dispute resolution and Grievance redressal provisions.

Govt Schemes - PM SWAMITVA - aims to clear title land records by drone survey.

* Bhoomi project of Karnataka - has digitised the land records in state.

Along with Farm laws, the Model land leasing act - can bring a turn around in Indian Agriculture sector.

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2. Identify the various challenges that have restricted the entry of Indian MSMEs into the foreign market. Also mention some government initiatives that have been taken to facilitate MSME exports. (150 words) 10

विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय MSMEs के प्रवेश को बाधित करने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, MSME के निर्यात को सुगम बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

MSME contributes around 40% to the total manufacturing exports and 45% to manufacturing GDP. –

Challenges which restrict MSME exports

* Quality standards – Non compliant with global WTO, BPS, Codex Alimentus standards
* Absence of Branding, marketing and advertisements.
* Lack of forward, backward linkages to form a part of profitable Global Value chain.
* Comprehensive MSME export policy is yet to be framed.
* Inadequate technical knowledge, credit support is missing → leads to dwarfism, low productivity.
* Policy issues – regulatory cholestrol prevent the growth of MSME.

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Government Incentives

* Changes in defination of MSME on basis of turnover and capital, merging service and manufacturing.
* Production linked incentives scheme
* Credit support - Mudra Bank, Stand up India, loan upto 1cr in 59 mins.
* Branding - Eco Mark, Silk Mark, Kadhi, Indian Global Branding
* Case study of toys - Chennapatna - wooden toys, handicrafts - Kalamkari, Madubani paintings - popular.
* Tech and modern machinery support by R-TUFS, and other schemes.

MSME is the back bone of Indian manufacturing sector, which employees around 45% of rural labour and provides decent wage employment. The future of MSME - can be brightened to achieve 25% of GDP by Manufacturing sector. - by 2022

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. India's march towards inclusive growth and it achieving the Sustainable Development Goals are intricately linked. Discuss. (150 words) 10
समावेशी विकास की दिशा में भारत की प्रगति और संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति जटिल रूप से जुड़े हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Oxfam report states that 10% of rich Indians own 3/4th of the countrys wealth. After 1991 LPG reforms inequality GINI-Coeff. is increasing.

Inclusive Growth

It is about providing equal opportunities for all to grow - socially, economically and politically.

Inclusive Growth.

- Political
  - Fundamental Rights, DPSP
  - Universal Adult Franchise
- Social
  - education
  - health.
  - social - caste - equity
  - upward mobility.
- Economic
  - poverty alleviation
  - ↑ PCI
  - employment.
  - affordablity to basic needs.

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1 - Zero Poverty.
Goal 2 - No Hunger.
Goal 4 - Equal Education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Goal 3 - Affordable Health. and well being.
Goal 5 - Gender parity.
Goal 8 - Decent Work & Economic growth.
Goal 7 - Clean energy.

* SDG's are the foundation to achieve Inclusive growth.

⇒ Parameters under Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and Human Devp Index (HDI) = do Include SDGs.

⇒ Inclusive growth is possible only with achievement of SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 which forms the basic human needs.

Indias march to SDG + Inclusive Growth

* According to UNDP- India lifted 271mn out of poverty last decade. (SDG 1)
* Increased access to clean energy - LPG- Ujjawala to 93% households (SDG 7)
* 85% have access to bank accounts - financial inclusion.
* National Rural Sanitation Survey - Success of SBA - 93 n 94% operational toilets.

With 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' and 'Swasth, Sundar, Surakshit Bharat' as moto Inclusive Growth & SDGs are inextricably linked.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlight the need for evolving an appropriate system of Rules Of Origin in regional trading arrangements. What steps have been taken by India recently in this regard? (150 words) 10
क्षेत्रीय व्यापार व्यवस्थाओं में उत्पत्ति के नियमों की एक उपयुक्त प्रणाली विकसित करने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, भारत द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

An increase in regional trade agreements, and trade blocks, increasing global protectionism, system of ROO, SPS, non tariff barriers have acquired importance.

Appropriate System of Rules of Origin

Need :- 1) To provide trade concessions to required countries only
2) Avoid dumping and protect intrests of domestic industries
3) Prevent Chinese goods - due to weaponisation of global supply chain.
4) Effectively manage our trade deficit with countries.
5) To abide by FTA agreement in letter and spirit.

The need for appropriate rules system of ROO is crucial during COVID - to avoid distress takeover by vested interests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by India

* Opted out of RCEP - to safeguard domestic industries and avoid Chinese dumping.
* Requirement by online market place, e-commerce aggregators like flipkart and Amazon to mandatorily mention Country of Origin.
* Special FDI rules for countries neighbouring India before investing in Indian companies.
* WTO - MFN based rules for Trade and exports.

Clarity regarding ROO will help to keep out distortive trade practices followed by few countries while providing benefits to the real beneficiaries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. MSP regime is a creation of an era of scarcity in the 1960s. Discuss its relevance in the current era of surplus agricultural production.

(150 words) 10

MSP व्यवस्था 1960 के दशक के अभावग्रस्तता के युग का एक आविष्कार है। अधिशेष कृषि उत्पादन के वर्तमान समय में इसकी प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

"An assured price with an assured procurement are two planks of famine avoidance strategy"
– M. S. Swaminathan.

Food production in India. - Timeline

1947.	1967	1991	2015-16.
Ship to Mouth. PL 480	Availability – Green Revolution – PDS	* Affordable * Accessible * Available	* Surplus * Cereal Centric

Created for era of Scarcity. -MSP.

* to overcome food deficit - and ensure basic food security.
* fallout of green revolution.

Current Senario ⇒ Record food grain production of 295mn tonnes according to FAO - more than 40% of perishables are wasted.

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Relevance in Current era

Issues

* Market distorting - surplus production of cereals - diversification of crops affected - harms nutritional security.
* Onus for procurement and redistribution leads to - restricted fiscal space
→ ↑ agricultural subsidy in form of MSP.
* lack of choice of sale to farmers - in free market, affects farmer sowing
* decision
* procurement if effective for only rice and wheat despite MSP for 22+1 (Sugar cane) crops. - less than 6% of farmers know about MSP before sowing.

By following recommendations of MS swaminathan Committee, Shanta Kumar Committee, Ashok Dalwai Committee and NITI Ayog - MSP should be the floor price, while simultaneously opening the agricultural markets for better price realisation and profits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Examine the link between the recent locust attack and climate change. (150 words) 10

हाल ही में हुए टिड्डियों के हमले और जलवायु परिवर्तन के मध्य संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The locust attack from West Asia, and East African regions - reached as far as Maharashtra and Karnataka during summer in 2020.

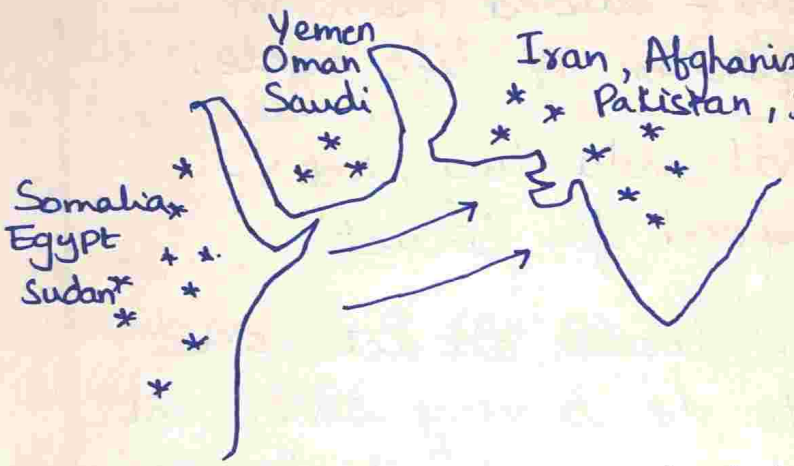

Fig: Regions affected by locust.

Locust and Climate Change.

⇒ Increased global warming and temperature of earth.

⇒ Of last 15 years 11 years have witnessed extreme weather conditions.

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⇒ Good monsoon with a positive IOD - led to availability of green grass - for locusts.

⇒ favorable wind jet - to aid swarms of locusts in reaching far away places.

⇒ milder winters - did not affect the locusts - aided them in faster completion of life cycle.

⇒ Agricultural standing crops - provided food for locusts.

The locust attack was considered to be a very severe one in last 70 years and affects food security, apart from causing diseases. Techniques of bio pesticides, should be researched to prevent such attacks in future.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the properties of Carbon Nanotubes, discuss its applications. (150 words) 10

कार्बन नैनोट्यूब्स के गुणधर्मों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके अनुप्रयोगों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon Nanotubes have immense applications across sectors because of the unique properties they possess.

Properties

* Thermal and electrical conductivity
* Malleable and ductile - flexible - can be made into many shape - wires, square sheets, cylindrical tubes
* Inert nature of carbon - When its covalent bonds are formed. - makes it ready for any use.

Applications

⇒ In manufacturing tiny and critical electronic components for super computing, 3D printing etc.

⇒ In forming chemical sprays, dispersable compounds - due to quick and faster absorption.

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* In targetted drug delivery - for especially Cancer patients.
* In making technical textiles, research purposes, heavy electronic engineering goods, precesion instruments etc.

Carbon nanotubes are versatile due to its size, property to slid over another atom, and Inert nature

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India's domestic patent regime privileges public health over pharmaceutical industry's interests. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
भारत की घरेलू पेटेंट व्यवस्था औषध उद्योग के हितों पर सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य को विशेषाधिकार प्रदान करती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India ranks 48 in Global innovation index by WIPO. The reasons for low innovation are multitude - ranging from Intellectual property protection, to patent rights, lack of domestic R&D low public spending on R&D <0.6% of GDP.

Domestic patent regime privilages public health.

Need :-

* Developing country with low PCI where OOPE - Out of pocket expenditure for medicines cost 60% of spending.
* To provide for affordable and accessible healthcare.

Privilage to Public health over industry

* No evergreening of patents accepted according to sec 3(d) of Indian patents Act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Provision for compulsory licensing with or without consent of patent holder.
* No new patents for minor tweaks in drug formulae.
* Issues in past with Nexavar - Cancer treatment drug.
* COVID- Pandemic situation - may lead to emergency compulsory licensing
* To cap the prices of drugs - so that it is affordable to poor population
* To support the generic pharma industry in India.

Patenting provisions in India are compliant with WTO TRIPS provisions and cater to protect the health needs while balancing the profit interests of pharma companies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the arguments surrounding the idea of employing the principle of 'one border - one force' on Indian borders. (150 words) 10

भारतीय सीमाओं पर 'एक सीमा-एक बल' के सिद्धांत का उपयोग करने के विचार के चतुर्दिक व्याप्त तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Indian land border extends for more than 15,200 Kms. across diverse geographical terrain and with different Countries.

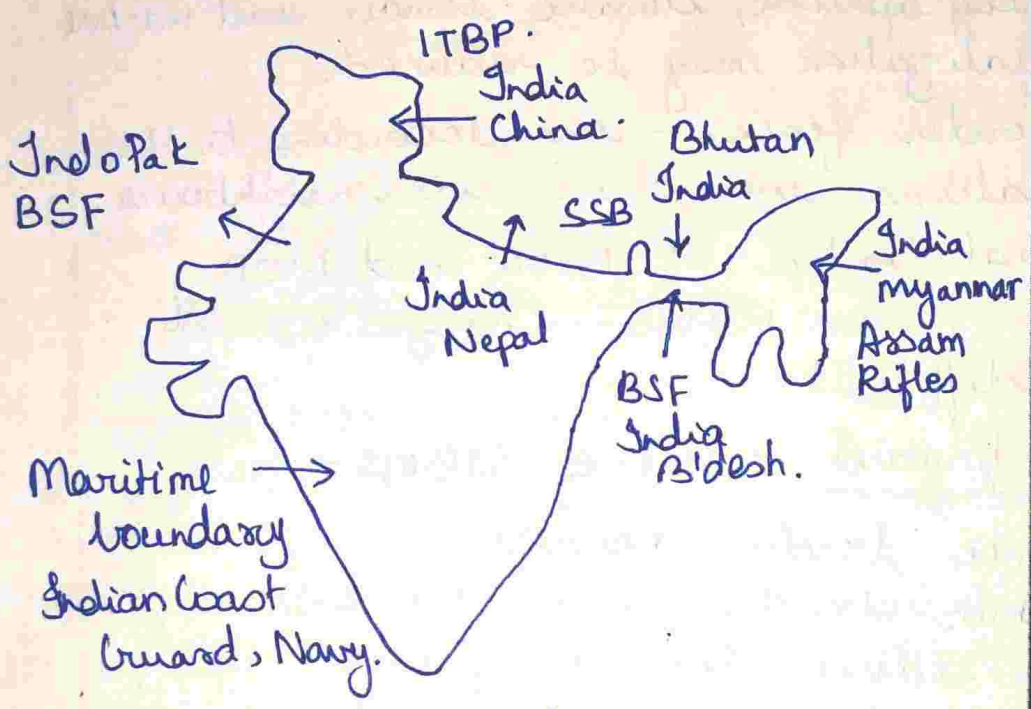

Fig: Indian Borders.

Principle of One Border One force.

* Unified Command - Increases Coordination among forces - quick decision making.

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* Reduces the departmental hurdles in exchange of information, orders.
* Quick response incase of infiltration easy coordination with army, & MHA.
* streamlined, Uniform structure, easy administration

Challenges

* Geographical, climatic terrain and warfare specialization may be reduced.
* Border forces - are according to the relations we share with neighbours.
* Dual Control of MHA and MOD over Assam Rifles - changes would be difficult

Way forward - Use of CIBMS - to enhance border security
* laser borders and drone surveys will reduce the manpower - especially in tough climatic zones. eg: Siachien Glacier.

Reforms are required for a well battle ready hardned army supported by vigilant border forces to protect the national security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Assess the need to create a new cadre of Indian Frontier Administrative Service to undertake the vital tasks at Indian frontiers. (150 words) 10
भारतीय सीमांतों पर महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को संपादित करने के लिए भारतीय सीमांत प्रशासनिक सेवा का एक नया संवर्ग बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Indian frontier administrative Service (IFAS) to cater to North East and border areas was first mooted by P.M. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Need

* To manage border difficulties and cater specifically to needs of civilians in border areas.

* Diverse Nature of Indian borders would need a special force to address grievances and develop the region

India Myanmar - Tribal - Nagaland, Arunachal, Manipur, Mizoram.

India Nepal - Roti Beti Rishta - UP, Bihar Sikkim.

India China - Arunachal and ~~J&K~~ UT of Ladakh.

Concerns

* Can make Integration of border areas with mainland difficult.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* ~~Adm~~ Administrative difficulties - as it may lead to concentration of power at single source.
* Over lapping of functions and increased work interference.

However a pilot implementation can be taken up in select border districts and can be expanded by incorporating changes based on the outcome. A good and secure border with developed civilians is the key to ensure security and progress of India.

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11. The main objective of Union Budget 2020-21 is to provide "Ease of Living" to all citizens. Analyse the framework proposed in the Budget 2020-21 to achieve this objective. **(250 words) 15**

केंद्रीय बजट 2020-21 का मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी नागरिकों को "ईज़ ऑफ़ लिविंग" (जीवन सुगमता) प्रदान करना है। इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बजट 2020-21 में प्रस्तावित ढांचे का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"Ease of living" is a umbrella theme which is over arching numerous components and aims at providing a secure, prosperous, socially & economically developed India - $5 trillion economy by 2025.

Ease of Living

Aspirational India	Economic Development	Caring Society
→ Education → employment → health	→ FDI → ↑PCI	→ Social Stock exchange.

The Budget proposes a comprehensive framework.

Aspirational India

* focuses on development of crucial sectors like agriculture, water, wellness and education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Agriculture	Health	Education
→ PMKUSUM → Krishi rail → Krishi Udaan → ZBNF → eNam → SagarMitra	PMJAY NIKSHAY Jal Jeevan PMMVY.	DHRUV EQUIP.

* Along with new agri farm Bills, New education policy. for Education.

Economic development.

→ Multi sectoral focus.
* 12 Champion sectors.
* interlinking manufacturing, skill, services and logistics.
* to be a part of Global Value Chain "Networked India".

Industry – National Technical textiles mission
NIRVIK, TREDS, GeM.

Infrastructure – NIP, National logistics Policy
water ways, Arth Ganga.

New Economy – 4th IR, Quantum Computing and BharatNet ⇒ Digital India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Caring Society - To enhance social capital, increase social cohesiveness → ~~Sto~~ Social stock exchange.

Women, Child and social welfare - BBBP, poshan Abhiyan, manual scavenging.

Culture & Tourism - Maritime museum at Lothal, development of iconic sites.

Environment - focus on International Solar Alliance, Paris Climate INDCs - and CDRI

The budget outlines a roadmap to achieve a $5 trillion economy by 2025. Unforseen COVID disaster and its fall outs have been tackled by Atmanirbhar package and RBI monetary policy.

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12. Several challenges are needed to be addressed to realise the full benefits of the recent agricultural marketing reforms. Discuss. (250 words) 15
हालिया कृषि विपणन सुधारों के पूर्ण लाभों को साकार करने के लिए अनेक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The farm bills will unshackle the agricultural sector and will open the agri economy - has been remarked by Amitabh Kant - NITI Ayog.

Challenges to be addressed

* Input side - structural reforms in cropping, irrigation, soil health, quality seeds, harvest machines, fertilizers, pesticides are needed.
* Awareness among farmers - about the marketing reforms, to prevent them from being misguided
* Output side - Monopoly of APMCs, issues with MSP, poor market price realization, procurement issues, lack of storage and warehousing, food processing is at a nascent stage.
* Structural - policy making - farmer side, consumer side, supply chain

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

issues plague the agricultural sector.

Other issues like - feminization of agriculture, disguised unemployment monsoon dependency, lack of credit, technology fatigue, lack of Research and development.

Recent agricultural marketing reforms.

* Farmers produce facelitation and promotion bill.
→ eliminates the need for first sale to happen in APMCs.

Benefits

* gives more choice to the farmer
* eliminates middleman and APMC cartelization
* effective price realization - avoids inflation - demand-supply mismatch
* avoids cascading effect of prices, better value addition.

* **Contract farming bill**

→ regulates contract farming - an unlegislated area till now.

Don't write anything this margin

Benefits

* price assured before harvesting - price gurantee
* technological know how and awareness about cropping
* diversification of crops.

ECA amendment

→ does away with limits imposed on hoarding.

Benefits

* Improved warehousing infrastructure
* Value addition of food. produce.
* ensures supply - avoids inflationary pressures.

These also have the concerns of excess corporatization of farming. ie Putting the lamb before the wolf according to Devendra Sharma. Recent protests have fuelled Concerns.

The consensus based approach and collective decision making should pave way for a vibrant agricultural marketing reforms and growth - to enable "Doubling of farmer Incomes."

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Multimodal transport requires multiple integrations across different modes of transportation. Substantiate. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with multimodal transportation for India? (250 words) 15

बहुविध परिवहन (मल्टीमॉडल ट्रांसपोर्ट) के लिए परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों के मध्य विविध रूप से एकीकरण की आवश्यकता है। पुष्टि कीजिए। भारत के लिए बहुविध परिवहन से जुड़ी चुनौतियां और अवसर क्या हैं?

Multimodal transport is a combination of multiple forms of transport for a seamless end to end delivery of goods and people.

Multiple integrations across different modes.

* Diverse and geographically vast country like India.
→ 14500km of Navigable rivers, National highways greater than 1 lakh km, rail track of third longest lengthwise among the world.
* Cost effective and speedy delivery.
* Delivery at door step - may need linkage of different forms of transport.
* One Nation One Card - Was to facilitate switching between and across public transports.

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* Ro-Ro services - introduced at Dahej, Haldiya and IW-1.
* Ro-Ro services by Indian Railways.

Challenges.

1) Lack of multimodal connectivity
→ last mile links missing
→ poor planning of transport lines and cities.

2) Transport spread across Ministries - Horizontal bifurication and across Centre and State - Vertical division
→ Aviation, Railways, Road, Water and Shipping.
→ Urban transport - Rapid Bus transit, metro - under Municipality or States.

3) Policy planning and implementation hurdles - due to land acquisition, environmental clearences in road or any green field transport projects.

4) Checking, inter state barriers delay the effeciency of logistical delivery.

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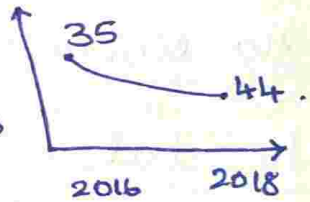
Opportunities.

1) One Nation One Card, Ro-Ro service success has paved way for more multimodal linkages.
2) Multimodal transport Act. to be reformed into National Logistical Advancement - NLEAPS Act.
3) Draft National Logistics Policy.
4) Learning from Japan- Multimodal transport best practices.
5) Fragmented transport chain, harms the logistical effeciency - having an over all impact on goods and delivery of competitive services

→ Logistics performance LPI Index by WB showed of NB a decline.



The need of the hour is to improve the connectivity and provide effecient and effective connectivity across the country.

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14. Though COVID-19 pandemic exposes the vulnerability of Informal sector and associated labor force in India, it also presents an opportunity to rebalance formal-informal economy dynamics in the country. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हालांकि, कोविड-19 महामारी भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक और संबद्ध श्रम बल की सुभेद्यता को उजागर करती है, लेकिन साथ ही यह देश में औपचारिक-अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था की गतिशीलता को संतुलित करने का एक अवसर भी प्रस्तुत करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The CMIE report analysis states that poverty rate will increase to 47% and unemployment increased to 27% (lock down months - April-May)

Expose vulnerability of Informal sector

⇒ Contractual nature of jobs
* poor social security
* lack of protection against retrenchment.
* gig economy - platform workers.

⇒ * No labour Unions to represent their wors in informal sectors.
* lack of adequate official channels to express grievance.

Eg - Wistron - Incident in Karnataka vandalized Apple assembly unit.

Don't write anything this margin (कुछ भाग में लिखें या लिखें)

⇒ Spiriling crisis → migrant issues, poverty and hunger aggravated.

* Exodus of informal workers from Urban Centers - like Mumbai and Delhi.

Eg - of Woman pulling a child on a trolley, and bicycle girl.

Opportunity to rebalance formal-informal economy dynamics.

1) Changes in Labour Codes -
Occupational Safety Code, Social Security Code, code on wages, Code on Industrial relations.

⇒ Balance labour interests with that of employers.

→ Increase investments and attract FDI - increase employment opportunities.

2) Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan -
"From Job Seeker to Job Maker"

⇒ Push towards entrepreneurship changes in MSME definitation, same for goods and manufacturing.

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3) Ease of Access to Credit through MUDRA, Standup India, Startup India.

4) Push towards self employment - rebalance informal - formal economy.
→ PM Street Vendors fund.

5) Attract FDI in sectors like pharma, electronics - for formal employment.
eg: Samsung - largest Unit in UP
Apple - to invest
likewise - IZUZU, KIA in automobile sectors

6) push to digital - service based economy - due to COVID pandemic.

As India remained one of the most attractive destination for FDI, with revamped labour Codes, social security schemes like PM Shram Yogi Mandan, APY, PMJJBY, PMSBY - labour protection and employment opportunities were created.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Highlight the drivers and challenges facing India's ambition to become a gas-based economy. Mention the steps that have been taken by the government recently in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

गैस आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा के चालकों और सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संबंध में हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Natural Gas is the cleanest and affordable source of fossil fuel energy. As Indian energy needs are to double by 2040 - Gas economy will help us achieve our energy targets in a sustainable manner.

Drivers → towards Gas Economy

1) Increasing energy demand - as a sign of our economic development and growth -
2) Need for diversification of energy basket - for a good energy mix.
3) Restructure the energy imports currently India imports 80% of its fuel from West Asia.
4) Meet the INDCs - of Paris Summit. Shift to more clean and sustainable energy source.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1) Adequate gas reservers - are yet to be located in India
→ Import dependency on Iran, Qatar - which lie in volatile West Asia.

2) Technological and scientific changes to existing automobile
→ CNG buses in Delhi, CNG Autos and cars - as a success model.

3) Storage infrastructure, refining and distribution.
→ Urja Ganga Energy pipeline.

Steps taken by Government

1) Mapping of Natural Gas reserves in India and exploration.
→ Easy licensing under HELP.
→ Revenue sharing and open acarage policy.

2) storage infrastructure being built on the same lines as strategic petroleum reserves.

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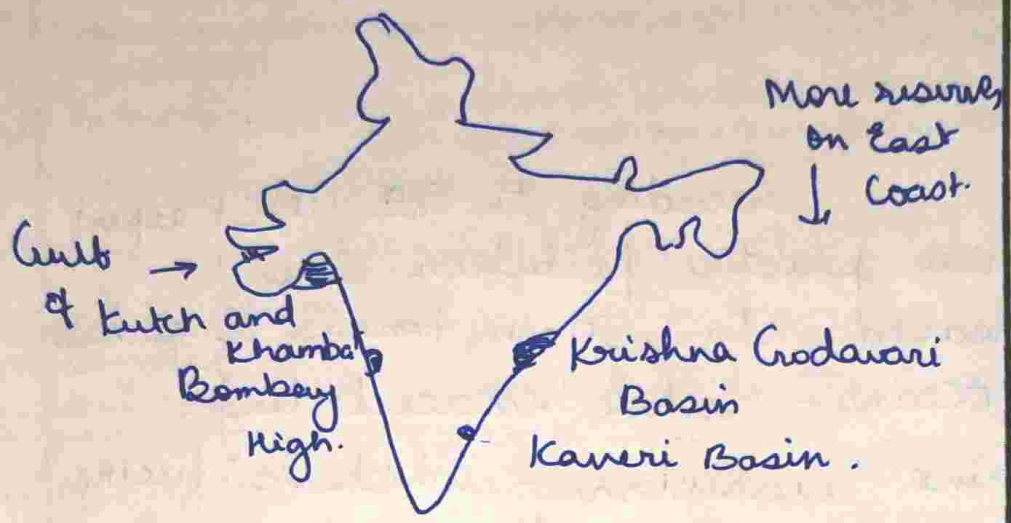

Fig: Natural Gas reserves.

3) New Natural Gas Policy - which aims to provide a holistic direction to use Natural Gas in

→ transport
→ fertilizer manufacturing
→ other chemicals, industries.

4) Urja Ganga Energy pipeline, UJJALA - cooking gas supply scheme, CNG based urban transport.

As India rises to meet its INDCs and SDG-8 Natural Gas is the answer to complement renewable energy for Affordable, reliable and Sustainable energy source.

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16. Climate Change and the associated events endanger the marine and coastal ecosystems while increasing the vulnerability of coastal population. Examine. (250 words) 15

जलवायु परिवर्तन और संबद्ध घटनाएं तटीय जनसंख्या की सुभेद्यता को बढ़ाते हुए समुद्री एवं तटीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों को खतरे में डालती हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

According to ~~the~~ UNEP report marine plastic pollution has increased to 50 mn tonnes of garbage in oceans - while exacerbating marine ecosystem - which is facing the double ~~sam~~ whammy of climate change and global warming.

Climate change - marine ecosystem linkage

→ global warming → ocean acidification ↓ sea level rise ↓ climate changes. ↓

↑ pollution green house gases

Vicious cycle

↑ releases more GHG. ↑ biodiversity affected. ↑ salinity - temp changes. ↑ coral bleaching

changes in atmospheric oceanic cycles. ← change in deep sea / surface currents

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⇒ Climate change and events like global warming lead to sea level increase, Artic and Antartic melting. leading to irreversible bio diversity habitat damage.

⇒ **linkage with Coastal pollution.**

* Marine plastic pollution, oil spills, tar balls - lead to eutrophication and algal blooms.

→ phenomenon like red tide increases.

→ ingestion of plastic / pollutants causes bio magnification and bio accumulation - harming every species across the food chain.

→ can even cause extinction of certain species.

→ Breat Pacific Garbage Patch, and Sargasso sea - are gyres of marine pollutants.

⇒ Changes in Ocean currents, atmospheric climate changes linked with pollution can lead to phenomenon like el-Nino

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to occur more frequently.

→ According to WMO - in last 15 years, 10 years were severly warm.

positive signs

* Reduced Ozone layer depletion due to efforts under Montreal protocol
* Increasing environmental awareness among public.
  → Fridays for future - Greta Thunberg.
* Eliminate Plastic Pollution Mission by India.

We all have one planet, and environmental health is vital to survival and growth of man. Thus sustainable development is the only answer to the global climatic and environmental issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Using examples, highlight how natural ecosystems perform different hazard mitigation functions. **(250 words) 15**

उदाहरणों का उपयोग करते हुए, रेखांकित कीजिए कि प्राकृतिक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र किस प्रकार अलग-अलग संकट के शमन का कार्य करते हैं।

India is one of the countrys most prone to natural disasters - with 60% prone to Earthquake, 12% to floods and 40% of Coastline to cyclones according to UNSDR.

Natural ecosystem to mitigate hazards.

Fig: Natural hazard mitigation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Earthquake sensing - is observed as in changing behaviour of few animals like dogs and birds

* Mangroves across coastal regions act as cyclone barriers and protect the coastal habitat from damage.

* Planting tall trees in desert region, around farming areas - like shelter belts - prevent wind erosion and desertification.

* Wetlands - Act as natural carbon sinks and flood reservoirs as they store additional water during rainy monsoon season.
→ Same can be said for lakes and ponds.

* Tall trees planted near coasts
→ Coconut trees, palm and areca nut in western ghats break wind velocity and wind shear.

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* Trees planted along mountain or hill slopes hold soil and prevent top soil erosion - along with avoiding land slides ~~worst~~

The nature has its own unique methods of hazard mitigation some of which can be studied and utilized to prevent destruction during disasters and avoid economic loss and loss of life.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Explain what genome sequencing is and state the challenges in scaling up genome sequencing projects. Also, throw some light on the recently launched IndiGen Project. **(250 words) 15**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि जीनोम अनुक्रमण क्या है और जीनोम अनुक्रमण परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में आरंभ की गई इंडिजेन (IndiGen) परियोजना पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Genome sequencing is the genetic procedure in which the sequence of gene pair bases A-T-C-G present in the DNA are studied and its exact occurance is recorded

Need :-

* To study the genetic expressions
* For DNA matching and profiling.
* To know genetic disorders.
* required genetic changes and gene repair.

challenges :

1) Technological and scientific knowhow about genome sequencing is limited.

2) Issues with data storage - of vast number of genes and space required
→ hacking, cyber crime, and cyber security issues.

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3) Requirement of a proper legislation to provide consent for storage, use of gene data.

Indi Gen Project

* By CISR and Cellular Institute Hyderabad is the largest Indian genome sequencing project

→ Aims to study and sequence the genes of all ethnic Indians

→ Used for :-

* Predictive and preventive medicine for rare genetic disorders.
* Mapping of indigenous tribes and statistics use.
* Gene study and repair,

It is on similar lines of World Genome project and this project will protect and map the critical Gene data of all Indian races.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. India needs to avert radicalisation and societal dissention, as internal faultlines are a breeding ground for cyber and transnational terrorism. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को कट्टरपंथीकरण और सामाजिक मतभेदों को रोकने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि आंतरिक दरारें साइबर एवं पार-राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद का जनन स्थल होती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to report by Global Terrorism Index India ranks 7th among the countries affected by terrorism.

Avert radicalization and societal dissention.

* Increasing lone wolf attacks.
* Recruitment to ISIS, Al Queda and other terror organizations
* Increased presence of sleeper cells and Over Ground Workers.
* Nexus between Naxalites, maoists and terror groups.
* Hightened social tensions leading to
  → communal riots - Delhi riots
  → mob lynching - Palgar case
* Societal, institutional reasons for targetting of particular community making them vulnerable for indoctrinatio

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Breeding ground for transnational terrorism

↳ Use of Social Media - Twitter FB to recruit and indoctrinate youth. eg. Mehdi Masoor.

↳ plan and carry out pre planned terror attacks.
eg: Bangalore riots.

↳ Role of foreign funds for allurement and radicalization of vulnerable youth. -
from Saudi, ISIS - Wahabism.

↳ forceful conversions and increasing social tensions.

Need of the hour.

* De radicalization and Counter radicalization programms.

Best practice - UK's Consent program.

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* Strong family and social structure to avoid youth from being radicalized.

* Role of Media, Social Media and messaging platforms to avoid circulation of hate messages and radicalized content.

While India is surrounded by hot beds of terrorism in West it should protect its internal security and maintain communal harmony and peace.

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20. Given the emerging security challenges, discuss why the establishment of Integrated Theatre Commands is being seen as an important defence reform. (250 words) 15

उभरती हुई सुरक्षा चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों एकीकृत थिएटर कमान की स्थापना को महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा सुधार के रूप में देखा जा रहा है।

India is surrounded by two nuclear capable neighbours - China in North and North East and Pakistan to our west.

Emerging security challenges.

↳ Incidents of Chinese aggression at Galwan Valley - Ladakh.

↳ Similar incursions at Dokalam plateau region last year.

↳ Terror attacks by Pakistan - In Pulwama, Phatankot and continued infiltration - incursions at J&K.

↳ Chinese Submarine presence at SriLanka - Indian Oceans.

National Security and integrity can be protected by establishing Integrated Theatre Commands.

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Integrated Theatre Command - Defence Reform.

1) Reforms to include a common integreated theatre for all 3 defence forces of Army, Navy and Air force

2) Increased coordination and data exchange - avoids duplication of efforts and mis management.

3) presently only Andaman & Nicobar Islands have a tri service command.

4) Chief of Defence Staff - is a step to achieve Integrated Theatre Command.

5) Ease and effeciency of operations, logistics resources management - quick response to defence threats can be achieved.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Protection of National territorial sovereignty and secure the safety of Indian citizens is the fundamental duty of state - Defence reforms are a step in the right direction for a bright and safe future.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1838)

Name of Candidate	H. S. Bhavana		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	13508
Center	ONLINE	Date	10/9/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. The Chalukyan architecture uniquely epitomises the grandeur and hybrid characteristic style of temple building. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

Q1. The chalukyan empire was founded with its capital at Badami (Vatapi) and spread over the present day regions of Karnataka, Maharashtra and parts of Andra pradesh. Their architecture was characterised by hybrid - Vesara style.

Grandeur and Hybrid Style of Architecture

1. Vesara - A mix of Nagara and Dravidian styles - hybrid Mix

- Temple built on a raised plat form.
- presence of closed circumbulatory path
- Shikara or Vimana similar to Dravidian style
- Temple pillars - Curved and made of strong granite
- Carvings out of Soapstone
- Hybrid Mix of Shirsite and

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Vaishnava buildings.

- Gurunda emblem observed in Shiva Temple at Lad Khan Temple - Aihole

Grandeur - Is witnessed in the construction and planning of Temples at Pattadkal - Papanatha and Virupaksha - which was later replicated at Hampi by Vijaynagara Kings.

- Temples at Aihole - consisted of Durga temple - Built in a semi episoid type - one of the precursors of temple architecture

Other temples are :- Lad Khan Temple - (two storyed), Meguti Temple, Huchmalli Gudi.

- The cave architecture at Badami is also magnificient and remarkable example of its time.

UNESCO has recognised these as World heritage sites.

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2. The success or failure of a political movement is not always determined by the achievement of its stated goals. Discuss in light of the Ghadar movement.

(150 words) 10

Q2. The Gadhar Movement started in San Fransisco - California, it was led by Lala Har Dayal to rise the nationalistic and patriotic feelings among Indians in overseas countries.

The Success of Ghadar Movement was observed in :-

1. Circulation of Ghadar - A newspaper in punjabi, Hindi and Urdu to create awareness.
2. Motivation to start such movements outside India - Eg India house - shyamji Krishna Verma.
3. Planning a revolutionary out throw of British in India.
4. Was able to act as a pressure group for Indian migrants to USA

Despite these successes the Ghadar movement failed due to the following draw backs:-

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1. Underestimation of British strength in India. Ghadarites were crushed by force.

2. Spy System of British - Leaked the Ghadar plans.

3. Lack of Organisation and planning in India.

4. Lack of awareness among Indian Masses about Ghadar movement. - Lack of local base.

5. Poor Military arms and ammunition compared to British.

The Ghadarites nevertheless succeeded in bringing the Indian freedom movement on the global stage, and provided inspiration to revolutionary Indians. It also helped to cement the Overseas Indians on a single cause against the Colonial British.

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3. Discuss the ways in which Gandhian conceptualisation of Sarvodaya influenced Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement. **(150 words) 10**

Q3. The Bhoodan movements started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave post Independence was based on Gandhian Ideals of Sarvodaya and upliftment of the poorest and downtrodden.

Need for Bhoodan
- → Faulty land settlement policies of British
- → Farmers became tenants in their own land
- → Allievate poverty and inequality

Gandhian Sarvodaya → Influenced Bhoodan in following ways:-

1. Equality - By just and fair redistribution of land, from landlords to farmers who were rightful owners.
2. Inclusive approach - By involving the rich and the poor towards a harmonous village community.

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3. Capitalist as Stakeholders - Where the rich acted responsible to allievate suffering of poor.

4. Ocean circle hypothesis. Where the interest of Community and Village was important over individual = led to Gramdhan Movement.

5. Wealth without work - was considered one of the 7 sins = thus pushing the wealthy to donate land.

Bhoodan and Gramdaan were based on altruistic and paternal notions of Sarvodaya preached by Gandhiji. It also stood on the tenet of "land to the tiller", though successful initially, it later lost steam and legislations - land reform laws were enacted to ensure the land redistribution

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4. Bring out the evidences, which led to the Plate Tectonics Theory. Also, discuss how this theory explains the movement of plates.

(150 words) 10

Q4. The plate tectonics theory stands on the theories of Continental Drift by Alfred Wagner and sea floor spreading by Harry Hess.

Evidences of Plate Tectonic Theory.

1. Jig saw fit of Continents

• Jig saw fit

• Margins of South America and Africa.

• Presence of placer deposits in Ghana and Amazon river in Brazil

2. Distribution of fossils. - In the glaciated regions of India, Australia and South America.

3. Presence of Mid Oceanic Ridges and fold Mountains across Continent Margins.

Eg Mid Atlantic Ridge, Mt. Andes. and Rockys Mountain Ranges.

Plate tectonic theory explains the movement of plates by :-

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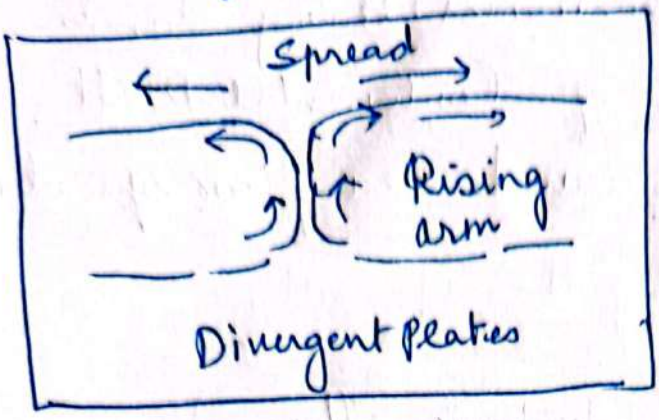
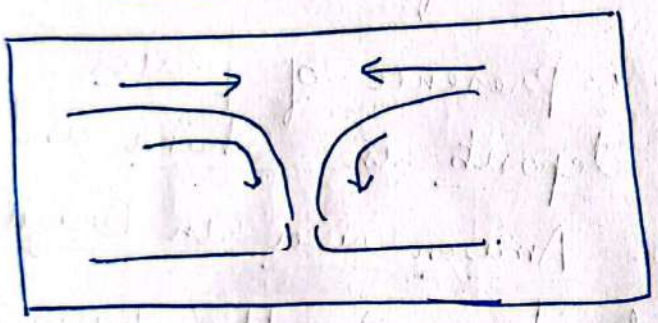
1. Sea floor spreading.



- Ocean floor acts as a conveyor belt
- Divergent arm of Convection currents lead to spreading of plates.
- Seen in African Rift Valley and Atlantic Mid Ocean Belt.



- Converging arm leads to subduction and formation of Mountain Ridges.
- Seen in Rockys and Andes, Himalayas

- Presence of these plate margins - leading to Earthquakes, Volcanic eruptions give a proof to Plate tectonic theory.
- Paleo magnetic evidences :- Which test the magnetic polarity also show the presence of plate movements.

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5. Give an account of the formation of Abyssal Plains and highlight the relief features found on these plains. **(150 words) 10**

Q5. Abyssal Plains are vast undulating plains found on the ocean floor.

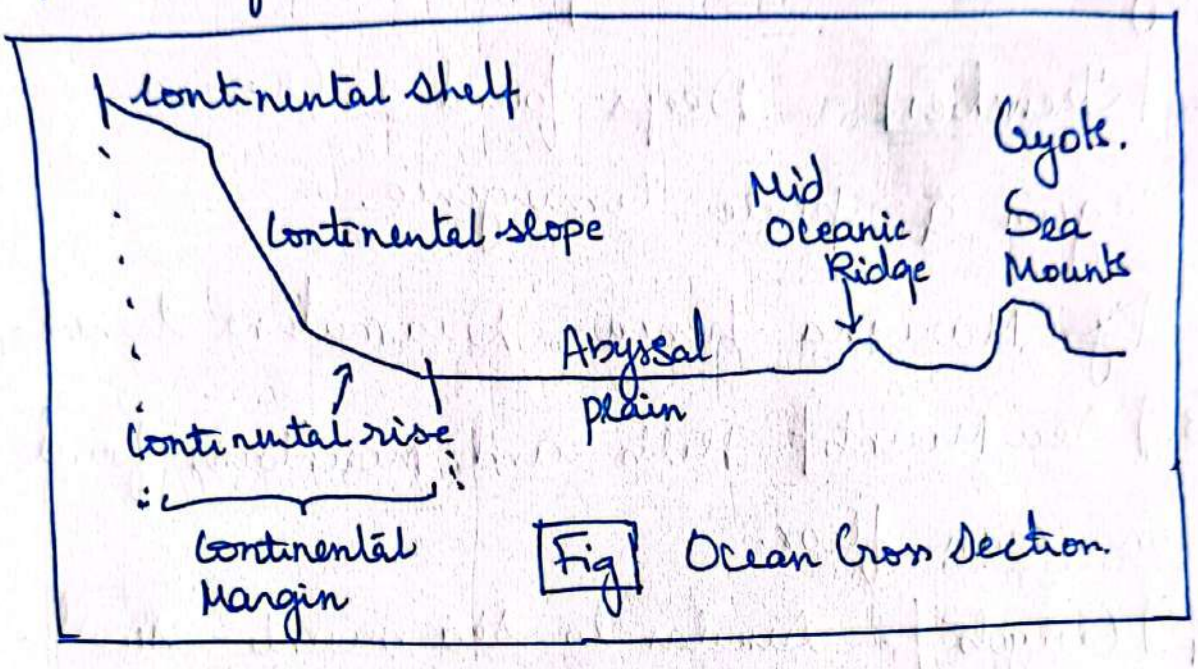

Fig Ocean Cross Section.

Formation of Abyssal Plains:-

1. Deposition of sediments from heavy rivers
2. Region in the middle of Oceanic plates - Vast and Uninterrupted plains.

Relief features found on Abyssal Plains

1. **Mid Oceanic Ridges** - Seen at the diverging edge of Oceanic plates

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- A region of continous volcanic and Earthquake activity.

Eg Mid Atlantic Ridge

2. **Trenches** - Deeps found in Oceans region of plate Convergence.

Eg Mariana Trence, Diamatana trench.

3. **Sea Mounts** - Hills and mountains found on ocean floor.

4. **Guyots** - Similar to sea mounts - smaller and flatter.

The Abyssal plain is also a source of Magnetic nodules and other resources and is an extremely impotant part of Oceanic research.

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6. What are the geographical and climatic conditions required for tea cultivation? In this context, discuss the reasons for the introduction of tea cultivation in the Duars region of the Himalayas by the British.

(150 words) 10

Q6 India is the second largest in tea cultivation and tea consumption.

The following geographical and climatic factors are favorable for tea cultivation:-

1. Hilly and slope regions - for better drainage. - No stagnant water.
2. Rainfall of 150 ~ 300cm is appropriate for tea cultivation.
3. Loamy soil, Red soil - Laterite soil is appropriate for tea.
4. Requires moderate sunlight and shade is necessary - provided by planting trees - Orange
5. Need for labour - As tea leaf plucking is labour intensive.

These factors were found in Duars region of Himalayas

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Tea cultivation at Duars region

1. Moderate slope and not steep slope
2. Adequate rainfall. and shadow region.
3. Required temperature of 27-32°C along with adequate labour from states like Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Tea cultivation provided a major source of revenue for the British and led to commercialisation and start of plantation agriculture in India.

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7. Briefly bring out the distinction between flash droughts and conventional droughts. Also, examine the reasons behind the increasing vulnerability of India to flash droughts. **(150 words) 10**

Q7 According to the UNSIDR report around 68% of the region in India is drought prone. The increasing drastic weather events is causing rise of flash droughts and conventional droughts in recent years.

Difference between flash Droughts and Conventional droughs are.

flash droughts	Conventional droughts
• Sudden appearence due to increased aridity and rise of temperature	• gradual and slow phenomenon - creeping disaster.
• Acute shortage of rainfall - moisture evaporation and drying	• Perpetual low rainfall regions
• lead to severe heat waves sand and dust storms	• close to desert regions. and arid regions
	• regions prone to food scarcity and famines.

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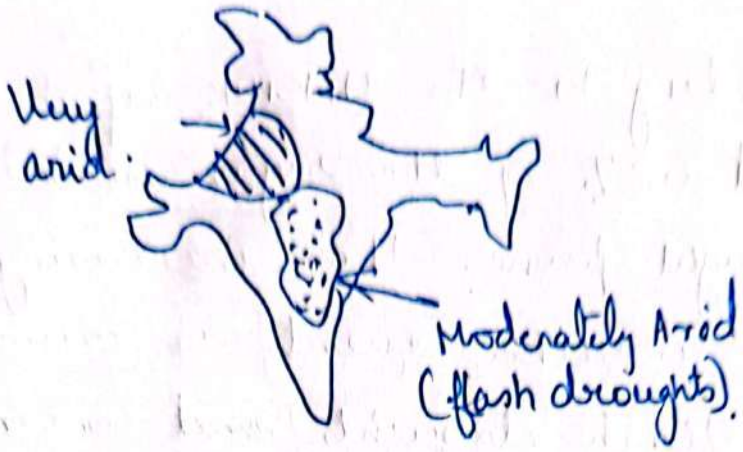

Reasons behind increasing vulnerability to flash droughts :-

1. Changing precipitation patterns - extreme rainfall events, causing intense floods and droughts.
2. Monsoon breaks. Unpredictability of monsoon and dependence on Elnino, Lanina, MJO, ENSO.
3. Changing land Use patterns - Animal grazing, agriculture, deforestation leads to increasing land degradation.
4. Changing Atmospheric Circulation and wind pressure belts especially in Tropical regions - due to global warming and Climate change

The way is to ensure disaster preparedness and risk reduction by long term climate resilient measures, to overcome the challenges of flash droughts.

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8. Though various initiatives have been taken to ensure social security for informal workers in India, there still exist gaps which need to be plugged. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

Q8. According to PLFS around 90% or 86% of workers in India are informal and unorganised sector workers, they often are left out from social security and other benefits causing extreme misery to the informal workers.

The following initiatives have been taken to ensure social security:-

1. PM-Shram Yogi Mandhan yojana:- Voluntary Contribution scheme for informal workers.
2. PM JJBY - Life Insurance
3. PM SBY - Accident Insurance
4. Atal Pension Yojana - for old age pension.
5. PM Kisan Samman Nidhi - for Agricultural labourers.

Despite these measures the following gaps exist:-

1. Exclusion - Inclusion errors Due to improper definitions - does it include gig workers, platform workers.

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2. Voluntary Nature of Schemes. - which make contribution dependent on the worker.

3. lack of financial awareness. - Has seen low enrollment in social security schemes

4. Multiplicity of Similar Schemes and different Ministries - leading to confusion and duplication of efforts.

5. Illiteracy and technological unrese - prevent them from using the digital methods for inclusion.

Way forward - To include an umbrella scheme under PMJDY - to avoid exclusion errors.

- creation of workers fund - to help given unemployment pension or targetted UBI - Economic Survey

Inclusive and Sustainable development will ensure social and financial security for all, thus access and use of these triciatives is the first step towards worker welfare

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9. Critically assess the government's move on raising the age of marriage of women in India from 18 to 21 years. **(150 words) 10**

Q9). Recently, the Government introduced prohibition of Child marriage Amendment bill - 2021 to increase the marriage age of women from 18 to 21 yrs - Making it 21 yrs for both Male and female.

The positive aspects are :-

1. Gender Equality Making it equal for both boys and girls.
2. Reproductive health - Prevents teenage pregnancies and ensures healthy mothers with healthy children.
3. Women Education and Employment - To make women women financially independent before marriage
4. Reduce population - By increasing the age of marriage.

Despite the numerous benefits the act causes the following Concerns :-

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1. Age of Consent - Remains 18yrs - similarly other acts also have 18yrs as adult age / age of consent to sex Eg POCSO, Hindu Marriage Act.

2. Burden on Poor Parents - of female child education. It may have a counter effect of increased child marriages. a female foeticide.

3. Age of Male can be reduced to 18yrs. to bring parity.

4. Seen as targetting a particular minority community

The bill has been progressive and women empowerment friendly considering the population demographic transition and socio-economic condition in India this may be a welcome move.

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10. Reservation for locals in private sector has again brought the debate around regionalism into focus. In this context, examine whether regionalism is a threat to national integration. **(150 words) 10**

Q10. Recently the state of Haryana has introduced reservation for locals in private sector jobs. Earlier such bills were introduced by states of Andra Pradesh and Karnatake also.

Emphasis on regionalism in this context causes a threat to National Integration as:-

1. Free inter state labour Migration is hampered.
   - Creates regions of rich and poor, leading to concentrated growth and development.
2. Domino Effect - Similar demands in other states, leads to segmented skilled labour.
3. Son of Soil syndrome - Creates tensions and frictions against the migrant Community.

   Eg. Protest in Mumbai against Outsider.

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4. Ghettoisation, Linguistic and racial attacks - Coupled with regionalism.

5. Lead to Sepratist tendencies.
Demand for more autonomy Eg. Gorkaland or seven secession Eg. Naga secession movements.

However regionalism can also be a form to express love towards ones region:

1. Regional Pride - Growth and development of niche regions.
Eg. One District One product,
GI tags based on regional products.

2. Growth Centers - Developed region wise, district wise leading to all round spread development.

Regionalism in its extreme form may be a threat, however regionalism as seen through the interest of the nation can act as a motivation for growth and inclusive development.

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11. Explain how agricultural surplus, growth of crafts and trade, and growing population led to the second urbanisation in ancient India.

(250 words) 15

Q11.

The first Urbanization in form of Indus Valley Civilization was established in the North West region of present day Pakistan and North West India. The Second Urbanization was founded in the cradle of Ganga-Yamuna Rivers By Mahajanapadas, Magadhan and Mauryan Empires.

- Contribution of Agricultural Surplus

1. Discovery of Iron and use of iron plough for agriculture led to surplus food production. Rice, pulses, millets were cultivated.
2. Location at the great Northern plains - with water for river transport and irrigation.

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- Storage in large granaries, pottery advancements.
- Exploitation of forest resources - Timber, fruits, honey and domestication of animals - Elephants, Cows - for milk

  ↓

  Transport

2. Contribution of Trade and Craft

- Specialization of labour led to numerous occupations like Black smith, potters, bead making, Ornaments
- Segmented Society - Rise of merchant class and formation of guilds. Eg Vaishyas, Shrestins.
- Rise of punched marked Coins - for trade.
- Establishment of trade links through Silk route and Dakshinapathe.

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- Megasthenes - Indica - remains the source of information

3. Contribution of population growth

- Surplus labour supply.
- Stable kingdom, presence of a large standing army for protection.
- Demand for goods produced - Consumption drives production.

The second Urbanisation was remarkable in establishing a strong central king, improvements in art of warfare, expansion of kingdoms while providing encouragement to growth of innovations, science and arts.

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12. India of the 18th century failed to make progress economically, culturally and socially at a pace, which would have saved the country from collapse. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

Q12 The 18th Century in India marked a dark age of political, social fragmentation, economic and scientific decline - paving the way for easy establishment of British colonial empire.

Failure in Economic progress

1. Impact of invasions - Invasions by Nadir Shah - plundered the City of Delhi (loot of Peacock throne), and loss in 3rd Panipat Battle - Ahemad Shah Abdali - looted the riches of India.
2. Stagnation of Agriculture - Declining production and increasing taxation increased misery of Indian peasants
3. Poor trade - Due to political fragmentation and numerous internal

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wars, which further deteriorated the stability of kingdoms.

4. Pleasure Seeking Kings - Who did not care about the economic progress or development.

Cultural progress - failure

1. Aurangzebs policies - Of Banning dance, paintings, music from royal court led to their decline.

2. Increased Communal divides - Due to policies of rulers, targetted taxations - Jijya.

3. Lack of impetus on Art and Culture focus on war and gaining power.

failure of Social progress

1. Superstitious beliefs and practices. - Led to no scientific innovations and over religious interpretation.

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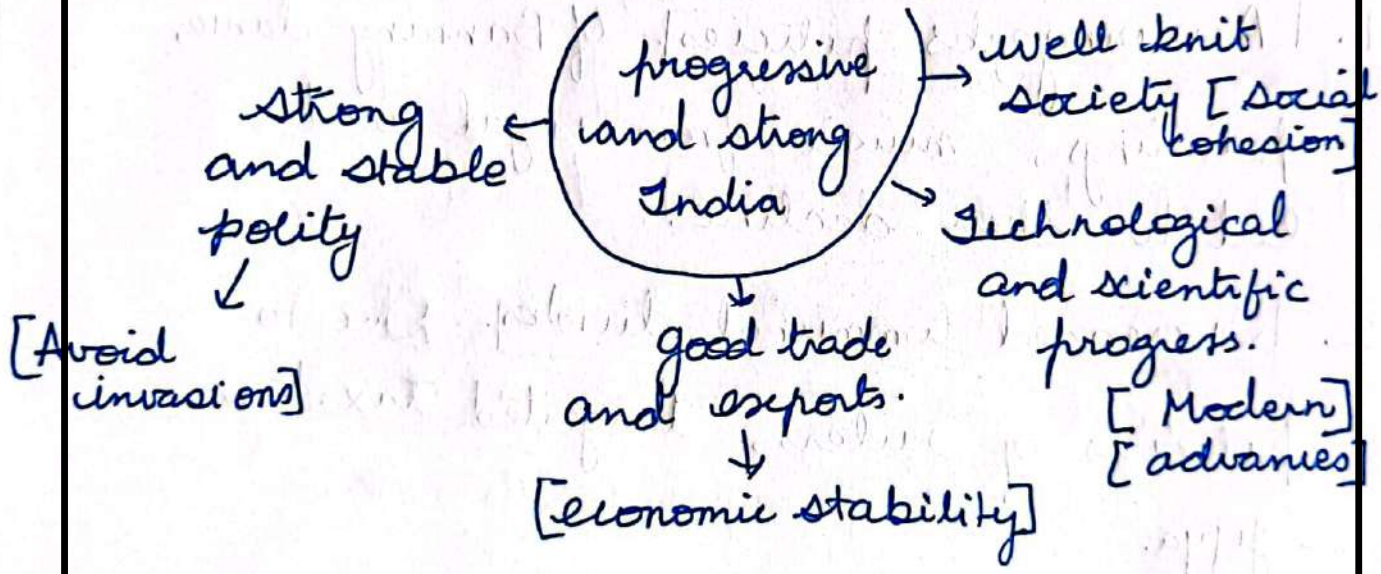
2. practices like Sati, Untouchability child marriage - led to fragmentated society.

3. Class Divides - Gross inequalities and stark rich and poor divides.

Absence of these factors would have saved the country from collapse :-



These factors held back Indian progress compared to Europe which endeavoured Industrial revolution during the same period, subsequently India ended up being exploited as a British Colony.

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13. The withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement triggered a two-stage debate on the strategic course of India's freedom struggle. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

Q13 The Withdrawal of Civil Disobedience movement after the second round table conference in 1933-34 again triggered a difference of opinions on the future path of freedom struggle.

Two Stage Debate

1. Entry into Councils - Elections of 1937 Divided the Congress into two camps, those who favoured the council entry, - and those who wanted to boycott the elections.

2. Government of India Act 1935 - failed to completely satisfy the Congress leaders. The results of round table Conferences were also not meeting the demands of Congress.

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3. prior experience with Council Entry Swarajists and pro changers and the corruption, had exposed the evils behind council entry.

4. The role of responsivists, passivists and also caused a difference of opinion, leading to a chism in the congress.

5. Strong support to Socialist demands and division on the basis of socialism and welfare capitalism, also caused a debate.

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These factors caused competitive and sometimes confrontational situations.

However congress ultimately tried to contest in 1937 elections and formed governments in majority of provinces, while league formed in Bengal, and North West provinces. They resigned on the account of Britains entry to World War II and including India, without Indian consent. The withdrawal of Civil Disobedience movement, thus took the freedom struggle on a different path, and helped congress gain experience in councils.

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14. Throw light on the causes, course and outcomes of the Civil War, which followed the Russian Revolution. Also, bring out the reasons behind the Bolshevik victory. **(250 words) 15**

Q14 The Russian Civil War followed the Russian revolution in October. It was a civil war between whites and the 'Reds' Bolsheviks. which led to Bolshevik Victory.

Causes of the Civil War.

1. Support of European powers to whites.
2. Extreme loss of life, economic loss during the first world war.
3. Potrayal of Bolsheviks as nationalist Russians and white as outsiders.
4. Stark social inequalities, whites as rich - elites against Bolsheviks.
5. Strong and existing divisions in the society.

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Course and out come of the war

1. Civil war led to the establishment of Bolsheviks rule and overthrow of whites.

Reasons for victory of Bolsheviks.

1. Strong leadership of Trotsky and Lenin
2. Control of vast area of land and resources by Bolsheviks.
3. Potrayal of Bolsheviks - As Nationalists garnered local support.
4. Inclusive and socialistic principles for an egalitarian society.

The Russian Civil war succeded in establishing a socialistic - Soviet Republic.

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15. What are Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)? Highlighting the susceptibility of the Himalayan region to GLOFs, state the measures required to address them. **(250 words) 15**

Q 15 The increased instances of Glacial Lake Outburst floods (GLOFs) in Himalayan region has been a cause of concern.

GLOF are disasters wherein the glacial lake breaches its boundaries and leads to massive and sudden floods. It is dangerous cause of its unpredictable nature and potential damage caused.

Causes of GLOFs
- → Tectonic movements Earthquake triggers.
- → Avalanches.
- → Glacial melt.
- → Anthropogenic landslides. Causes.
  - Deforestation
  - terrace Cultivation
  - slope changing.

Susceptibility of Himalayas to GLOFs

1. Tectonic activity in Himalayas.- As Himalayas are present in Indo-Eurasian plate boundary, the region is tectonically active.

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* plate movements can trigger earthquakes and subsequent GLOFs.

2. Avalanches, Slope movements - Due to erosion, weathering, ~~ma~~ which cause mass monement, leading to Glacial Avalanches and landslides, debris monements which trigger GLOFs.

3. Breach of lake Bund - Due to Cloudburst sudden rainfall patterns, Increased glacial melt - which cause a sudden increase in water level causing GLOF.

4. Anthropogenic Causes - Like developmental projects, Hydro electric projects, ~~Eg~~ Jebri Dam, Road Construction ~~Eg~~ Chardham Pariyojana, Bharatmala, Deforestation, tourism activity can lead to increased population pressure and GLOFs.

The following measures can be used to address them :-

1. Short term measures :-

- Use of satellite technology, prediction, early warning system and real time assessments

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Use of NAVIC satellite systems.

- Weather prediction by IMD- Dynamic Monsoon and rain prediction
- probable flood area zonation mapping
- Vulnerability Impact assessment and measures for disaster preparedness.

Long term

1. Development based on geologic capacity, topography analysis, and slope stability.
2. Reduce deforestation, take up afforestation to reduce land slides and debris flows.
3. Embankment building for lakes.

GLOF which occured in Kedarnath Uttarakhand led to extreme loss of life and damage to property & livelihood, the need of the hour is to move towards sustainable and protective Development.

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16. Highlighting the significance of critical minerals, provide an account of their distribution in India and the world. **(250 words) 15**

Q16 Critical Minerals are rare earth elements which have been increasing in importance due to use in technological devices, automobiles and robotics, besides their presence in earth is limited and concentrated which ~~is a cause of concern for most states~~ makes it more significant.

Significance of Critical Minerals.

1. Use in Technological Devices. Smart phones, circuits, chips, and automobiles.
2. Battery technology and Solar panels also require critical minerals like lithium, palladium, tallium etc.
3. Concentrated and monopolized by China - around 90% of critical mineral supply is controlled by China.

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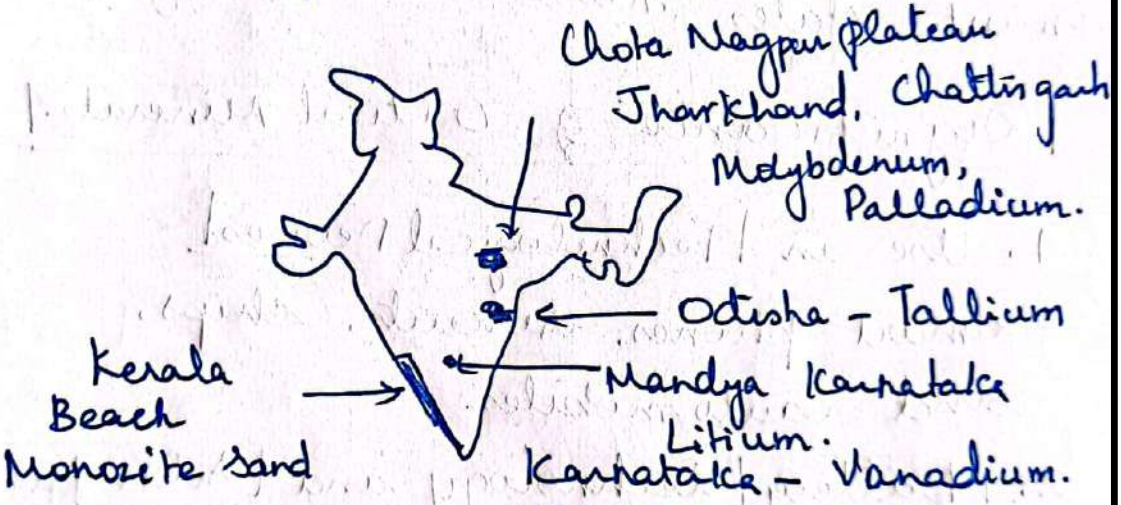
4. Less availability and difficulties in extraction - makes it more expensive.

5. Increasing demand for critical minerals - leads to demand supply mismatch.

Explorations in India have revealed the places of Critical Minerals.



Distribution of Critical Minerals in India

Distribution of Critical Minerals in the world.

1. China - Contains around 70% of the critical minerals.

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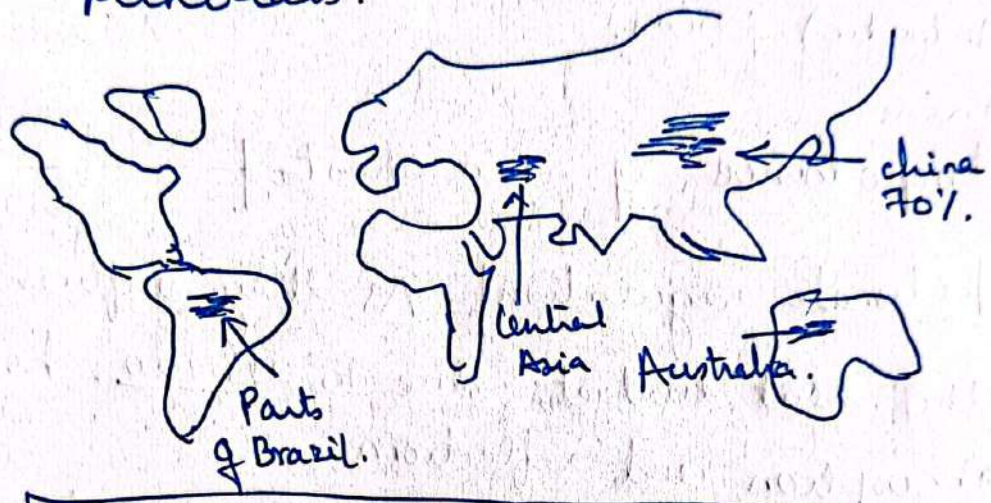
2. Central Asia - Khazakasthan, Uzbekistan have presence of critical Minerals.

3. Australia

4. India - has 3% of worlds critical minerals.

*



Distribution in the World

Way forward :-

1. Increased Exploration - on sea bed and unexplored regions.
2. Recycle and reuse.
3. Technological developments.

Critical Minerals are the engine of future growth and pave the way for further technological growth and progress.

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17. Highlighting the importance of ice sheets, discuss the likely impact of their melting on the planet with special focus on India. **(250 words) 15**

Q17. Recently the breaking off of Antartic ice shelves has highlighted the role anthropogenic climate change can cause to the environment. Ice shelfs cover vast areas in North (Artic) and south (Antartic) poles.

Importance of ice sheets

1. **Climate regulation** - As they influence the heat budget, due to albedo, heat absorption and reflections.
2. **Oceanic and Atmospheric Circulation** is maintained by Artic and Antartic ice shelfs.
3. **Sea level Control** Due to trapping of large mass of water in form of ice
4. **Isostatic balance** of earth, - is maintaind by large ice shelves.
5. **Biodiversity** - Penguins in Antartica, polar bears in Artic is unique.

The **impact** of melting of ice sheets due to anthropogenic factors

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are as follows:-

Positive impact

1. Opening up of trade routes - likely to reduce time and bring world closer.
2. Resources - Oil, minerals can be explored and commercially exploited

Countries like China, Russia, USA, Canada have already explored these possibilities in Artic Circle

However the negative impacts seem to out weigh the positive impacts.

1. Changes in hydro-geologic cycles leading to changes in ocean current circulation and corresponding atmospheric circulation changes.
2. Increases global warming Due to positive feedback and increased heat absorption.
3. Sea level rise - Submergence of small island states - causing displaces migration and climate refugees.

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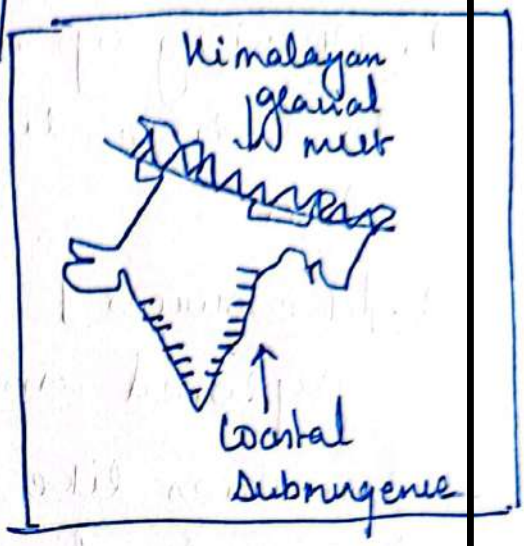
4. Sea water intrusion and erosion especially in Coastal areas.

Specific Impact on India



1. Himalayan glacial melt leading to flooding in northern plains.

2. Drastic weather events flash droughts and flash floods.

3. Changes in monsoon pattern - Increased cyclone formation, due to rise in Sea Surface temperature, changing El nino and Southern oscilations

4. Submergence of Coastal regions - Causing loss of land, and affects the metropolitan Coastal Cities.

Thus the global warming caused ice shelf melt has far fleged impact on geologic, economic and social spheres of mankind.

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18. What are twin cyclones? Discuss the role of Rossby waves and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) in their formation. **(250 words) 15**

Q18.

Twin Cyclones are a rare phenomenon, wherein two cyclones originate at a single focal point and move into Northern and Southern Hemispheres as mirror images.

- Recently Indian Ocean saw this twin cyclone - Cyclone Karim. drifted to southern Hemisphere on the coast of Australia and Asani on Indian Coast in Bay of Bengal.

- Usually observed in Tropical regions when cyclones are formed close to the equator. (Rare phenomenon).

Role of Rossby waves and Madden Julian Oscillation in their formation:-

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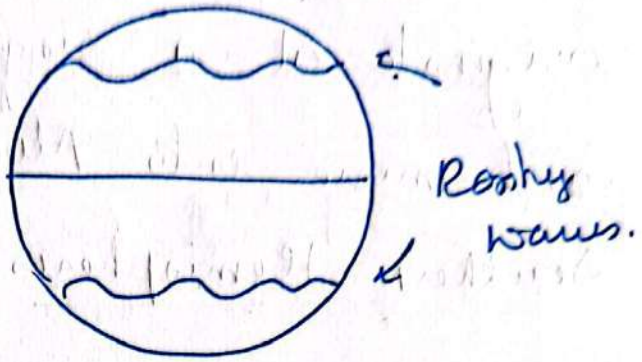
1. [Rossby waves] - Upper atmospheric circulation occurs in both the hemispheres.

- Usually in temperate regions they are present.



- Intense circulation can cause the formation of Rossby waves even in temperate / tropical regions
- They occur as mirror images of each other.
- The cyclones draw their energy and sustenance from Rossby waves.

2. [MJO] - Are localized formations of atmospheric circulations. which strengthen the cyclones.

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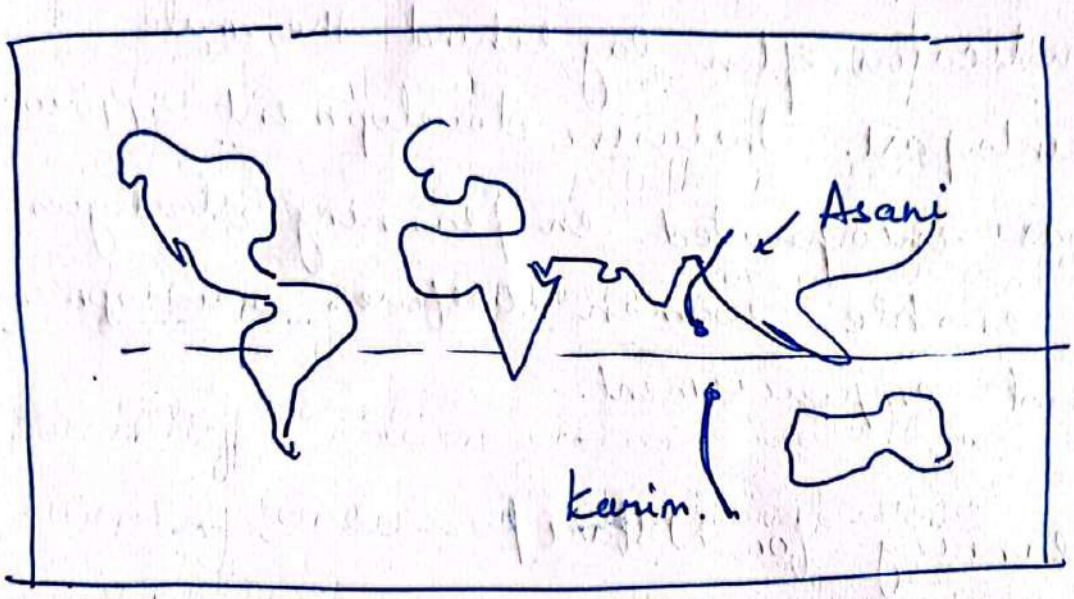
and determine their path of travel.



- Twin cyclones are also influenced by oceanic and atmospheric circulation., and other factors like Elnino, Southern oscillations.

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19. Since independence, planning strategies for women's upliftment has evolved from welfare to development to empowerment. Elucidate. Also, discuss the role played by voluntary organizations in this context.

(250 words) 15

Q19. Women form almost 50% of the Indian population, and their developmental indicators often lag behind the male counterpart. Inclusive development approach was incorporated in planning strategies to enable women welfare, development and empowerment.

Planning for Welfare

- After Independence - Women welfare, health, education was priority to bridge the start gap between male & female development.
- Legislations to empower women - Hindu Code Bill, inheritance rights were passed.

Women Development

- Based on womens participation in planning processes.

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- by formation of various committees and commissions like NCW.
- passing of Acts like Dowry Prohibition Domestic Welfare, Prevention of sexual harassment at Work etc.
- Representation in Panchayat Raj and Urban local bodies. - by reservation.

Women Empowerment.

- By shifting to a proactive approach and rights based approach.
- Recognition of womens rights
- Increased impetus to education, employment, and equal wage pay.
- formation of SHGs, Voluntary organizations and NGOs
- Various Govt. schemes also helped in women empowerment.

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Role played by NGOs.

→ skill training, employment to women Eg. SEWA by Ela Bhatt.

→ social security, health and medical insurance Eg. Kudumbashree.

→ promote women entrepreneurship and SHG - Bank linkages by NABARD

→ Involve widowed, Orphaned women Eg. Lijjat Papad

→ Rescue and rehabilitate trafficked women. Eg. NGO. Prajawalla by Sunita Krishnan

Thus NGOs and other Voluntary Organisations aided in women empowerment especially in 20th Century.

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20. How far do you agree with the view that globalisation has aggravated the challenges faced by the poor in India? **(250 words) 15**

Q20) Globalization has led to increased interconnectedness, social, economic, political and cultural exchanges across the world. It has resulted in various unforseen and unpredictable changes - especially for poor in India.

Challenges faced by poor in India.

1. Rising inequalities - According to Oxfam report the inequality in India has almost doubled since LPG reforms.
   - Now top 10% of Indians hold 77% of wealth.

2. Unemployment - Skill demand mismatch automization of work. The fourth Industrial Revolution will lead to replacement of 30% of workers with machines.
   → lack of labour intensive growth. leading to jobless growth.

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3. Cultural and traditional erosion

→ leading to homogenisation of cultures and extinction of distinct rural cultures. Eg Extinction of Bo language in Andaman.

→ extinction of cultural dresses, cuisine

4. Technology mismatch - Due to digital illiteracy and lack of affordability to sophisticated digital equipments.

5. Elite capture of wealth - Due to market monopolization and competition, leaving out the poor in business.

6. Increased inflation - Causing relative deprivation and rise in multidimentional poverty.

7. Changes in Nutritional, Health and social networks

→ More defined by Westernization and drastic shift from Indian way.

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However the globalisation has aided the poor in following ways;

1. Increased access to western world.
2. Learning and skilling opportunities.
3. Competitive prices and increased choices.
4. Diversity of occupations
5. Ability to achieve based on merit and ascriptions

Thus globalization is a double edged sword and has its fair share of challenges and benefits.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	H. S. BHAVANA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	13508
Center	ONLINE	Date	2/7/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Q1 With the rise of Imperial Cholas the south Indian art and architecture saw a new breath of life.

Chola architecture :-

1] Construction of Dravidian style of temples at Tanjavur- Brihadeshwaran Koil by Raja Raja Chola.

↳ Gangikondacholapuram Temple by Rajendra Chola.

↳ Airavateshwaran temple at Dwarasamudram

⇒ These temples were touchstone of architecture - with massive vimanas, - (Single 80 tonne of stone Kalash at Brihadishwaran temple) seprate Amman Shrines and Nandi.

⇒ Dravidian style temples with Pushkarani, large boundary walls, Kalayan mantap, with pillered halls, Gopurams on four sides were the characteristics.

Metallurgy and sculptures -
Cholas were known for Bronze images of Nataraja and other dieties. Tin was imported from South East Asia.
Chidambaram temple - houses the famous bronze Nataraja
Stone sculptures were found all along the walls of temples.

Paintings:- Murals and frescos have been painted on the walls and roof of Brihadeshwar temple. Eg> Ravana lifting Mount Kailash, Dakshinamurthy Kalbhairav are prominent. Also famous Tanjore art - painting with semi precious stones was patronised.

Music and Dance :- The famous Carnatic Musicians like Muttuswamy Dikshitar, Tyagaraja were patronised. Tanjavoor Veenda and Nadaswaram are famous even now. Bharatnatyam and temple dances were also prominent during Chola period.

Cholas revived and infused South Indian art and architecture leaving behind a legacy which was followed by later Vijayanagara and Madurai Nayakas.

2. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

Q2.

The Indian freedom movement was a composite movement which fought for independence from the colonial British Rule along with which Social - Economic - Political changes occured simultaneously.

Civil liberties - and its evolution.

1) Early Socio - Economic Reformers and freedom fighters fought for:-

* Economic liberty - Drain of Wealth - Theory by Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Romesh Chandra Mukherjee.

* Civil liberties and basic human rights came into fore front when:-

→ Abolition of Sati - Raja Ram Mohan Roy

→ Widow remarriage - Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar.

→ Education - By Jotiba Phule, Savitri Phule

→ Against child Marriage - Sarada Act.

These reforms were made on constant pressure by Indian intellectuals

2) Freedom of Press - The various Press Acts passed by British was

impinging on the freedom of Indian press.
↳ Surendranath Bannerjee, Anand Mohan Bose, Shishir Kumar Ghose fought for press freedom.

3) Sedition Act - which crippled free speech was widely used to curb Indian Nationalism. Bal Gangadar Tilak, Gandhiji were imprisoned for Sedition and they fought against it.

4) Nehru Report :- Had provisions for linguistic reorganisation of states, Universal adult franchise, joint electorates.

5) Karachi Session of Indian National Congress - Presided by Sardar Patel gave outlines of fundamental rights and economic rights

Freedom movement stressed on the basic civil liberties which was later enshrined in the constitution in various chapters - Preamble, fundamental rights, Directive Principles. etc.

3. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for the scramble in Africa. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

Q3. The Berlin Conference held in Germany, presided by King Leopold II of Belgium was called upon to divide the African territories between the European Colonial powers.

1. The division of territories in entire Africa except Ethiopia and Liberia.

2. France was given Colonies near the Mediterrenean Sea - Algiers and Tunisia.

3. Spain - was given rights over west Coast of Africa - bordering the Saharan desert.

4. Vast territory of Congo was held by King Leopold of Belgium.

5. Passage was free to the river and valleys of Niger and Congo.

6. Britain held the territories of Egypt, Zambia, Tanzania, South Africa.

7. Germany and Portugal got major share in Africa.

8. The division of Africa among the major powers was complete at the Berlin Conference. This was done without knowing the ground realities or visiting the areas.

9. This left an everlasting mark on Africa.

→ Division of Tribes into different countries.

→ Perpetual civil wars.

→ Exploitation and economic loss

→ Continuing poverty.

"Scramble for Africa" began in the Berlin Conference, the after effects of which are witnessed even now.

4. What is a cloudburst and what are its effects? Why are they more frequent in the Himalayan region? **(150 words) 10**

Q4. A cloud burst is a sudden, rapid heavy down pour of rain in a small area and a short duration. It can have devastating consequences.

Effects of cloud burst.

1. Sudden flooding of the area in a short span of time.
   eg> Kedarnath floods in Uttarakhand. 2013.

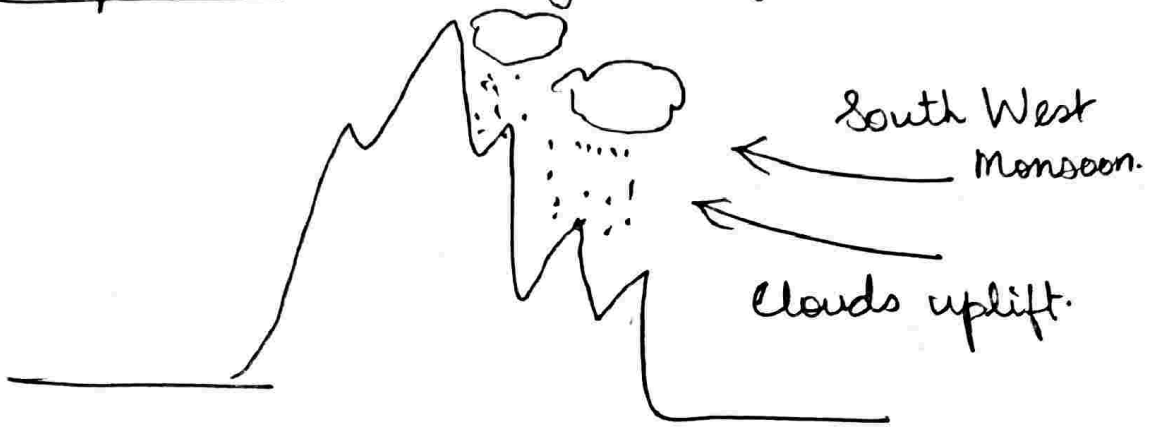
2. GLOF - Glacial lake Out bursts can also occur leading to more heavy flooding.

3. Land slides, Mud slides are common due to washing away / erosion of mountain slopes

4. Loss of forests - due to flooding, landslide and erosion.- it can also lead to rolling stones phenomenon

5. Impact on life of people and economy of the region.

Frequent in Himalayan Region :-



1) Topography of Himalayas: high rise mountains - when they encounter moisture laden clouds of South West Monsoon.

2) Orographic Rainfall - Due to barrier created by mountains leads to heavy rainfall.
eg> Srinagar floods.

3) It is common in South West Monsoon season due to the incoming wind from Bay of Bengal region

Cloud bursts are increasing due to climate change, variations in rainfall cycle and sudden wind reversals
It can happen in other regions but is common in Himalayas due to its topography.

5. Despite its potential, there are several challenges in the implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

Q5. Ken-Betwa River interliking project is a much needed measure to solve the issues of drought prone Bundelkhand region.

Fig: location of Ken Betwa Project.

Potential of Ken Betwa Project:-

1. Provision of irrigation facility to the nearby villages of UP and MP. Thereby increasing the agricultural production.

2. Generation of Hydro electric power from the Dudhan Dam.

3. Drinking water Supply to the villages.

4. Acts as a flood balancing reservoir to avoid flooding of the region during monsoon.

5. Generation of livelihood and employment in fisheries sector, power generation and agro based industries.

Challenges :-

1. Cost of the project - being a lift irrigation project it would be expensive

2. Submergence of nearby areas and rehabilitation of poor tribals affected
↳ huge socio economic cost.

3. Panna tiger reserve will loose more than 500 hectares of land - environmental damage.

4. It may lead to tectonic imbalances due to impounding of water.

Alternatives like small hydro, water conservation methods can be explored. Also the learnings from Pollavaram Project can be utilised.

6. Identify the issues related to production and supply of coal in India. How can these issues be addressed? **(150 words) 10**

Ans

India has the third largest coal reserves in the world Yet it imports coal to fulfill the needs of its energy.

Issues related to Production of Coal.

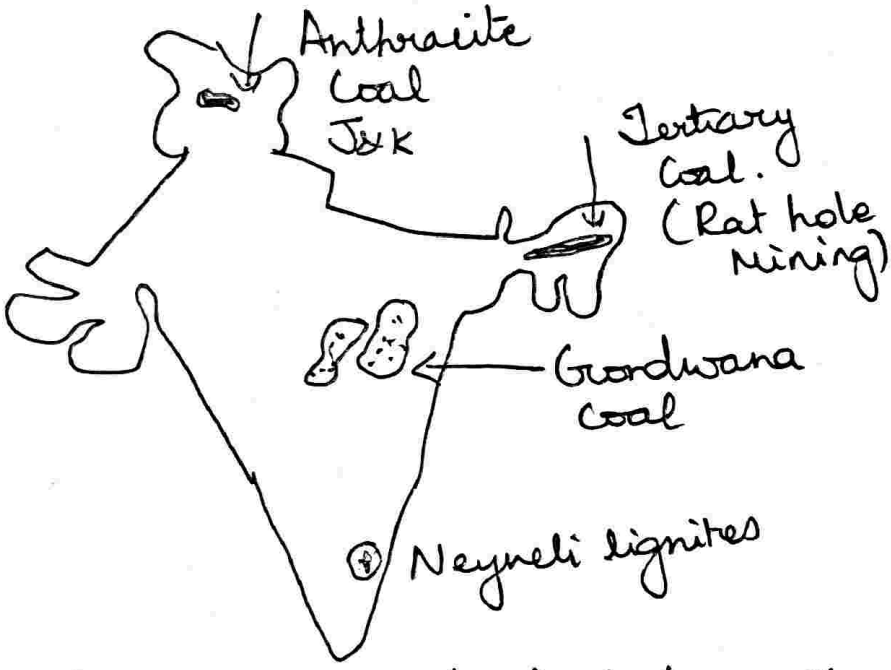


Fig: Geographical distribution of Coal.

1. Skewed geographical distribution of Coal in few states - Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal have 70% of reserves.

2. Poor quality of Coal - Bituminous and Lignite - high in ash content are found. Coking grade Coal is unavailable

3. Obselete methods of mining - open cast mining, Rat hole mining → which lowers production effeciency.

4. Washing of coal → requires labour and large quantity of water leads to environmental pollution.

Supply related Issues.

1. 90% of coal is transported by Rail which is slow and suffers from various problems of loading, unloading, theft, pilferage, delay etc.

2. Administrative reasons: related to auctions, Captive mining and profit sharing.

3. Mismatch between demand and supply
→ A recent shortage of coal was observed during April - May when demand was at peak due to summer.

Solutions

↳ Many reforms has been brought in through HELP, and monitoring apps like KOYALA, SHAKTI etc.

↳ Bringing in private players and technology enhancement to get competitive spirit, rather than focusing on CIL-PSU.

7. Present the geographical distribution of agro-based industries in India and discuss the challenges faced by them. **(150 words) 10**

Q7. India is Primarily an agro based economy with agriculture contributing upto 18% of total GDP.

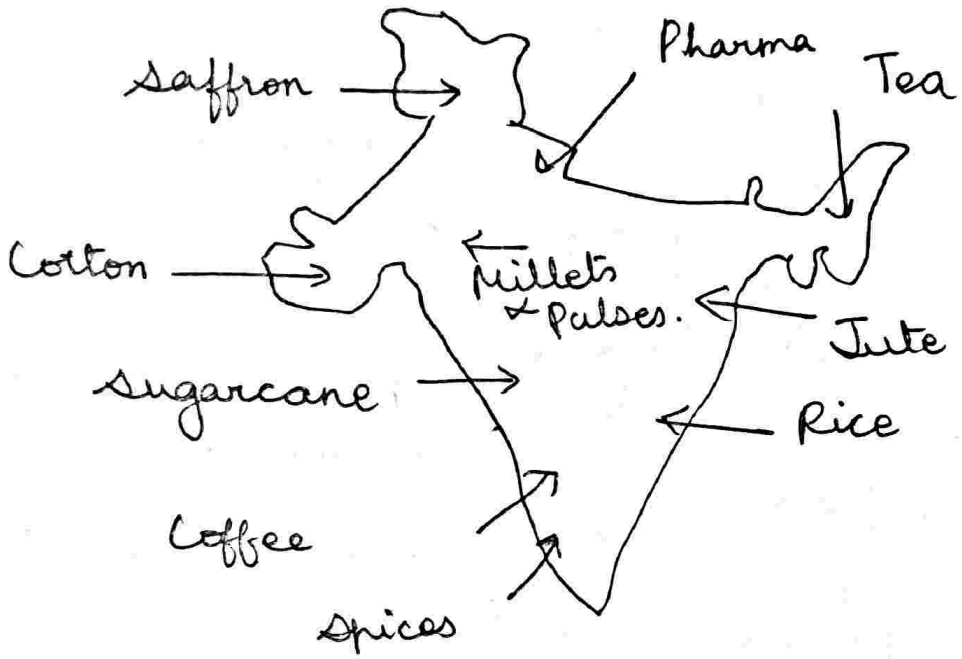


Fig: Distribution of Major Agro production.

<u>Distribution:-</u> India being a vast country, it has various agro climatic zones - suitable for a particular crop.

1) <u>Staples</u>:- Wheat, Rice, Pulses and Millets are distributed across the country.

→ Rice and Wheat ← Punjab, Haryana and Western UP

↳ Exported to Western Countries.

2. Commercial Crops:-

a) Sugar Cane - In regions of Maharashtra, UP North Karnataka - Cane crushing Industries are present here.

b) Cotton :- Gujrat, Maharashtra.- Cotton spinning, weaving, textile mills are present in Mumbai and Ahemadabad.

c) Tea - In North East - Assam, Darjiling and few parts of Kerala - India is the largest exporter of tea - flu cured variety.

d) Coffee - State of Karnataka - which has majority share in export of Coffee.

e) Spices - Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu - maximum producer of variety of spices.

Numerous other Industries are also based close to the areas of production. As agro based industries are perishable - and weight losing. According to Webers theory they are located close to source.

Challenges faced by Agro based Industries :-

1. Seasonal employment.
2. fluctions in prices - due to production - supply - demand variations.
3. Impact of Administrative decisions - eg> recently wheat exports were banned - hurt the farmers
4. Lack of proper processing, warehousing distribution, branding and marketing.
5. Lack of expertise and use of technology in agro processing. Most are small cottage industries or family enterprises.

The schemes like SAMPADA, RoDTEP, Mega food parks, Credit facilities, have given a huge boost to this sector.

8. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

Q8. Caste is a hierarcial endogamous structure, with notions of purity and pollution often linked with a heredity occupation. It is a Medieval notion which continues to perpetrate the various stages of Indian social life.

Caste as Key driver of poverty and Inequality

1. Studies by Amartya Sen - show that though Caste - Occupation link has reduced, it continues to be prominent in villages.
   ↳ Most poor are from SCs and lower castes.
2. Upward mobility is a gradual and intergenerational process - due to which many poor castes continue with menial jobs even in Urban aras.
3. Stigmatization of few Occupations like sanitation workers, funeral workers has hampered several rehabilitation projects. eg: Mahars, doms, Madigas etc.

4. Issues of child labour - are more prevalent in lower castes due to poverty. This hampers the education and overall potential of the children leading to a vicious cycle of poverty.

5. Class inequalities as a consequence of caste. → Most SCs are employed in low paying jobs.

Solutions :- In form of reservations, ear marked schemes - MUDRA yojana, Nai Udaan, Dalit Bandhu of Telangana have provided a ladder to the lower castes.

↳ Dalit capitalism and entrepreneurship eg: Shiv Nadar of HCL Tech → has led to formation of strong pressure groups to fight for rights - eg → DICCI.

However despite numerous efforts the poverty and caste equations continue to exist although to a much lesser extant. Urbanisation, Westernization can aid to give a thrust and delink the ill effects of caste system.

9. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. **(150 words) 10**

Q9. Domestic Workers can be called as the Missing labourers as most of the labour provisions, social security doesn't cover the domestic workers.

Issues faced by Domestic Workers

1. Pink collered jobs - where most of the house hold domestic workers are women.
   - ↳ Illitrate - to be aware about right.
   - ↳ Gender - pay wage gap - as women are paid less.
   - ↳ Prone to exploitation and over work - under the garb of paternalistic care.
   - ↳ Even Sexual harassment occurs
2. Child labour - is also rampant among domestic workers.

↳ Young girls are hired as stay at home maid.

3. Devoid of regular wages, social security, or job security ⇒ Can be retrenched without any notice period.

Measures taken for empowerment

⇒ Certain Acts like Sexual Harassment at Workplace, Labour Codes mention Domestic Workers explicitely.

⇒ During COVID the PM also expressed concern about Domestic workers.

further suggestions.

↳ To form Domestic Workers associations or cooperatives.

↳ formulate a minimum wage for domestic workers - and regulate work timings

↳ Create awareness among workers for their rights.

10. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. **(150 words) 10**

Q10.

India has 17% of world population on 4% of its geographical area with 2% of water resources. It is projected to overtake China as the most populous country by 2030.

Gendered impact of population control

↳ Major / unfair share of burden falls on women - More than 75% undergo sterilization - Tubectomy which is a complex procudure compared to Vasectomy.

↳ Social Conditions of Women - who lack reproductive education are internalized to take the burden of child birth, rearing, etc - with little help or sensitivity from men.

↳ lack of alternatives in Contraception, lack of knowhow and stigma associated with purchase of contraceptives.

Current Approach

- focus of family planning schemes also are disproportionately targetting women.
- Two child norm - has enforced strict reproductive decision making on families.
- Population control law of UP may also infringe on basic rights

Needed reforms:-

- "Education is the best contraceptive" Increase awareness among women through sex education in Schools.
- Alternatives to sterilization - Reversible methods of contraception - Hormonal Pills, Condoms, Injectables "Chhaya".
- Discussion about Reproductive health in Saas Bahu Samelan, family counselling etc.
- Sensitisation of Indian men to opt for Vasectomy.

Population Control is a much needed measure to ensure a good standard of living, but the burden should be shared by both the sexes.

11. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects.

(250 words) 15

Q11.

Sramana refers to "work out one's own salvation by one self". It relates to the life styles of asetics and monks who have renounced the worldly pleasures.

Impact of Sramana tradition on Vedic religion:-

⇒ During the early Vedic period emphasis was on materialistic pleasures.

↳ This focused more on soul and inner self = concept of "Sanyasa".

⇒ Reform in sacrifices and more tilt towards Bakti

↳ Can be seen in Bhakti movement in 10~12 Cen AD.

⇒ Rise of monks and asetics even in Hindu religion.- who renounced their families and lived a nomadic life. eg: Naga babas.

Relation to emergence of Jainism Buddhism and Ajivika.

→ These hetrodox sects arose as a reaction in response to the evils that had crept into Vedic religion.

→ These sects were based on <u>Sramana tradition</u>:-

↳ <u>Jainism</u>- Tirtankaras were digambars and practiced begging, did not have any assets at all

→ followed a strict life with penance and rituals

→ Even now Jain monks continue to lead a severe sramana life.

↳ <u>Buddhism</u>- Buddha himself renounced the luxuries of palace and led a simple life.

→ focused on soul and inner self with less importance to materials.

→ One has to work out one's salvation by One's deeds - observed in

Bodhisatvas and Jataka Tales.

Ajivikas

→ Were Contemporaries of Buddhism and Jainism

→ Believed completely in destiny were ultimate fatalists

→ followed a strict code - were nude monks similar to Digambar jains.

→ Makaliputta Goshala was one of the prominent Ajivika saint.

Sramana tradition can be observed in - ~~Sto~~ Siddas, Saints of specific Mutts, lingayat community, Buddhist monks.

Sramana thus aided to reform the expensive sacrifices, rituals, complex traditions of Vedic religion and laid a simple, austre path for salvation.

12. Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, integrating masses into the National Movement and against social evils. **(250 words) 15**

Q12.

The Gandhian Phase of Indian National movement was composite in nature and dealt with → driving the colonial British away along with socio-economic-political reforms in India.

* Gandhiji adopted a powerful symbolic language to achieve his goal.

1) Use of Charaka → To identify with the common man, a symbol of "atmanirbhartha" - self reliance.
→ sending out a powerful signal of boycotting foreign cloths. to British

2) Simple dressing → To sympathise with the poor and downtrodden, an Indic dress opposed to the suit and coat of British.

3) Use of Salt - for satyagraha -
Indispensible part of every household
→ had mass effect - could relate to everyone.

4) Message through Satyagraha - A simple and easy to follow method, even by common men as opposed to armed struggle. It was inclusive and integrated the people.

5) fasting - To relate to famine conditions
→ used it as a tool to challenge British
→ hunger strikes were followed by common men also.

6) Pricketing and boycott - By bonfires of British made goods → stood to vent the anger the Indians had against exploitative rule of British.

7) Calling off Non Corporation Movement -
To lay emphisis on Non violent method of struggle.

8). By talking with British - when needed so as to maintain a cordial relationship of "hate the sin" not the sinner.

9). To the ground, overcame intercaste hierarcies - participated even in temple entry movements - To eradicate the supression of lower Castes.

10) forged Hindu Muslim Unity:- By Kilafat movement leadership, even sympathising with everyone during riots.

By living a saintly life and 'my "life is my message" was what Gandhiji stood for and practiced.

13. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. **(250 words) 15**

Q.13. The Carnatic Wars or the three Anglo-French wars occured in India in the Carnatic region during 1780 n 1810 AD.

First Carnatic war - was a result of war in Europe which was reflected in India - It ended with treaty of Aix la Chapple

Second Carnatic War was due to the succession war among the Carnatic Nawabs. After this the French General Duplix was recalled.

Third Carnatic war - gave a decisive victory to the British and it ended with Treaty of Paris. The French were restricted to few regions in India.

Factors for success of British

1. Governing structure of French East India Company - was under the French Government - It had rigid bureaucratic hurdles, and hierarcial decision making leading to delays.

2. Superior navy of British Compared to French.

3. British Control of Bengal - which gave them capital to finance wars.

4. France was fighting wars on two places - Back in Europe and in India.

5. Lack of able leadership to the French army - General Duplix was recalled at the right moment.

6. Support of regional princes to the British - who were able to play with the draw backs of rulers.

7. Well trained British army and navy compared to French.

While these factors favoured British, the French retreated and focused on its other colonies which were in South America and South East Asia.

14. Provide an account of the issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in the 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted.

(250 words) 15

Q14. The Crisis in Punjab was the result of Culmination of numerous factors starting from Independence of India.

Evolution of Punjab Crisis

↳ Messy Partion of India - Pakistan divided the Sikhs and Punjab between the two countries.

↳ Punjabi along with Hindi Speaking states of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh faced linguistic issues - became a supressed minority.

↳ Division of Punjab into 3 states gave the much needed Sikh identity and impetus to Punjabi language and Culture, however the problems continued.

↳ Rise of Militant nationalism - Khalisthani demand from religious fundamentalists in Punjab.

↳ Bindranwale who was the face of sikh extremism - was killed in operation Blue Star at Golden Temple Amritsar.
⇒ which deeply hurt the religious sentiments of sikhs - led to assasination of then PM Indira Gandhi

↳ The sikh riots after the death of Indira Gandhi was a black chapter in democracy of India. - it led to division and rise of communal tensions between Sikhs and Hindus.

Roadmap to Peace.

→ The statehood to Punjab, Operation Blue star were done to ensure peace and stability.

→ <u>Rajiv - Longhowal Accord</u> - was signed with terms of :-

↳ Giving Chandigarh to Punjab.

↳ Resolution of Water sharing Issues.

↳ Punjabi to be the secondary language in neighbouring states.

→ After the accord in 1984 Punjab has been largely peaceful and has seen prosperous growth after Success of Green Revolution.

→ Recently ~~Ms~~ Punjab Government has once again passed a resolution to give Chandigarh to Punjab. ~~and to resolve the Beas~~

→ The water sharing of <u>Beas river</u> is also a problem between the states of Punjab and Haryana.

With discussions and consultations between Centre and states India adopted a fedral approach to Punjab crisis.

15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India. **(250words) 15**

Q15. India is a tropical monsoon country with 300+ sunshine days. Thus giving immense potential to harness Solar Energy.

⇒

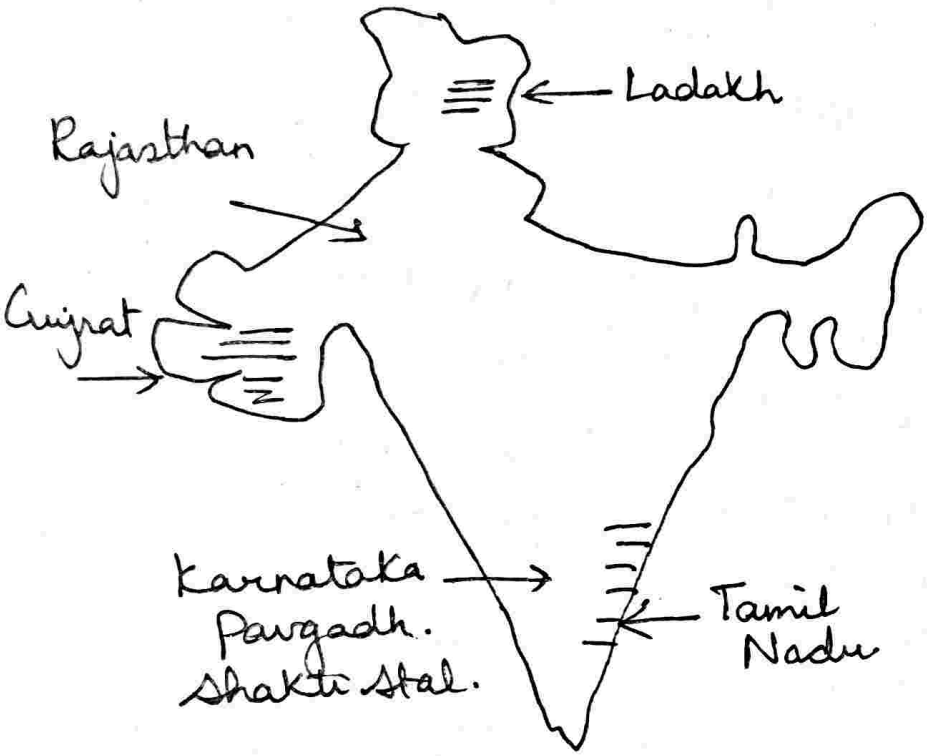


Fig) Distribution of Solar Energy

→ Installed Capacity is poised to reach 500GW by 2040. As targetted in INDCs (450GW by 2030). India is well on its way to achieve the targets

⇒ Largest solar power plant of 2100MW in State of Rajasthan.

⇒ Second largest solar plant in Karnataka - Pavgadh Tumkur district - Shakti Stal - 2050MW.

⇒ Other states like Gujrat, Tamil Nadu, MP have made investments in Solar Parks.

⇒ Roof top solar panels are also being popularised.

<u>Challenges in proper utilization of solar energy.</u>

1) Intermittant energy source - available only during day - when weather is good - (No rain, clouds, wind etc)

2) Need of Vast area - land acquisition troubles.

3) High maintainence and regulation of temperature needed.

4) Issues with photovoltaic waste generation, management and disposal.

5) Import cheaply and India is facing charges at WTO.

6) Connection to Grid, storage issues transmission issues.

Steps taken by the Government

1) Mega solar power parks - set up in barren areas in regions of high incoming energy.

2) Schemes like PM-KUSUM - motivate farmers to install solar panels in farms.

3) Surya mitra - to provide employment and support structures.

4) Credit and Priority lending by Banks.

5) International Solar Alliance - to collaborate at international level to get know how and expertise.

Solar energy is the future to a clean and green environment.

16. Post-drift theories based on ocean floor mapping provided new dimensions to the study of distribution of oceans and continents. Elaborate.

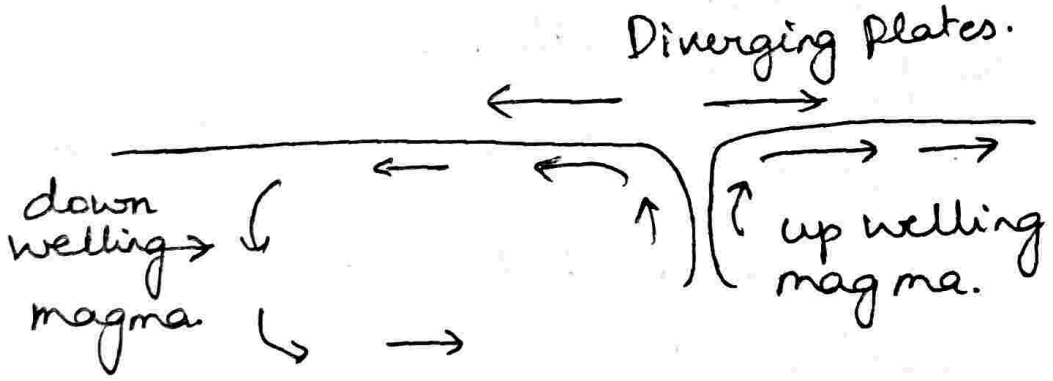
(250 words) 15

Q16.

The position of Oceans and continents was successfully put forward by Alfred Wegner in his Continental Drift theory.

The post drift theories modified and put forth the complete picture to the study of distribution of oceans and land.

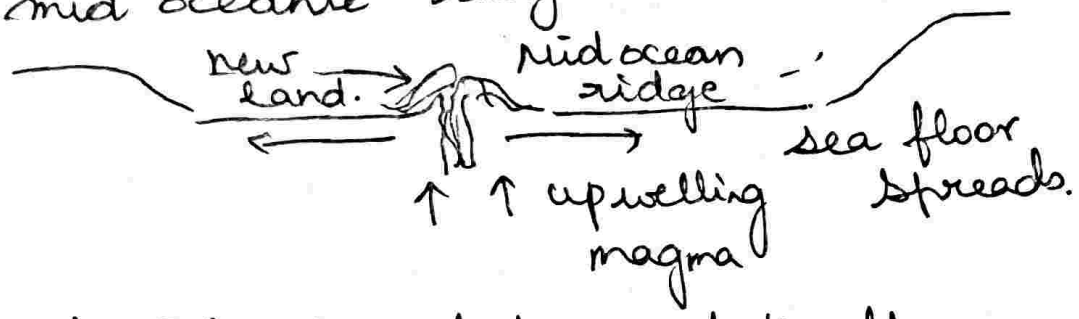
1) Convection Current Theory by Holmes.



⇒ The entire asthenosphere has magmatic convection cells - regions of upwelling magma - lead to eruption and divergence. And regions of downwelling magma lead to subduction and convergence.

2) <u>Sea floor spreading theory</u> - By <u>Harry Hess.</u>

⇒ The ocean floor is younger than continental floor. It is <u>formed</u> and <u>broken</u> by the convection belts - which are found along mid oceanic ridges



⇒ Similarities between both the sides of the oceanic ridge.

⇒ The continental and Oceanic Plates are joined at such ridges.

3) <u>Plate tectonic theory</u> - was a culmination of Continental Drift theory, sea floor spreading theory, convection belts. It gave the reason for:

↳ formation of Mountains, earthquakes, volcanoes

↳ distribution of land and Ocean. in present shape.

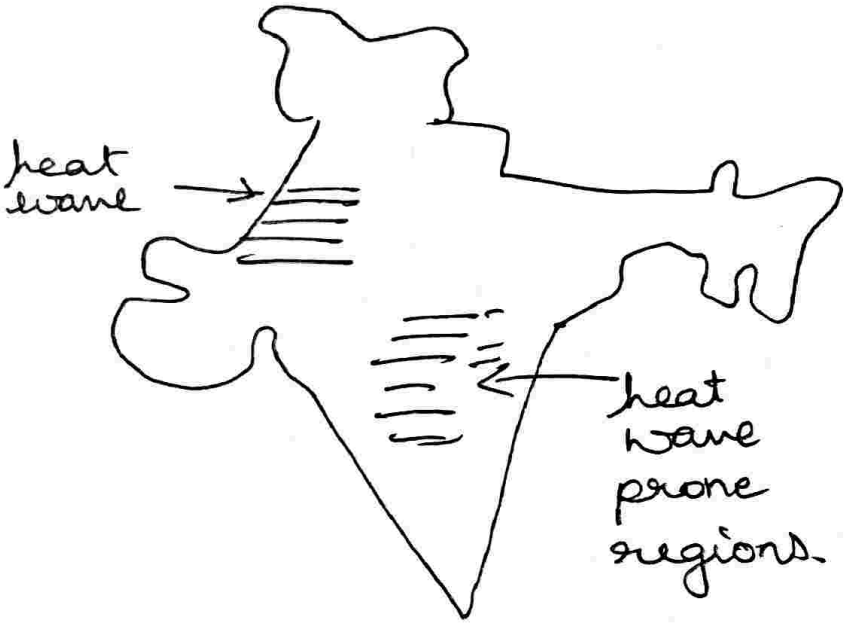
4) Other studies from <u>paleo magnetism</u> which studies the changes in polarity of the earth, geomagnetism have favoured and supported the inferences of Plate tectonic theory

5) ~~Studies~~ Sesmic studies and indirect observations have helped to give an understanding of interior of the earth. SIAL and SIMA, geosyncline theories have further been used to elaborate on land-ocean distribution.

Thus the post drift theories have given a complete and verified understanding with reasons for the distribution of land and oceans.

17. Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate the conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India and their associated health impacts. **(250 words) 15**

Q17 Heat wave is the drastic increase in surface temperature of a region above the normal average and sustained increase for 3-5 days.



Conditions for development of heat wave :-

1. Sustained summer or high temperature
2. Cloudless sky with no precipitation
3. Anti cyclonic conditions in atmosphere with downward air pressure.
   ⟶ Stability conditions.

4. Extreme drought like conditions.

5. Regions poor in vegetation - Transpiration does not occur.

6. Even in Urban regions - due to increased population pressure, green house gases and pollution heat wave conditions are common.

Regions Prone to heat Wave In India -

↳ Rajasthan, Telangana - Rayalseema, Vidharbha of Maharashtra, North Karnataka. are common occurance of heatwave.

Health Impacts

1) Dehydration - due to loss of water through perspiration.

2) Hot flashes, red skin rashes.

3) lower BP and Unconsciousness.

4) low electrolytes in body.

5) Can even lead to sun strokes and paralysis.

The IMD issues a prior heat wave warning — during which adequate precautions are taken.

- Using glucose, water, electrolytes to keep oneself well hydrated
- Covering body completely
- Avoid working out on such days.

Due to changing climate, extreme weather events instances of heat wave are increasing, such conditions may become more common due to increased emissions and deforestation. India being a tropical country is more prone to heat wave attacks.

18. Providing an account of distribution of rainforests across the world, mention their key characteristics. Also highlight the threats that are being faced by tropical rainforests. **(250 words) 15**

Q18. Rainforests are known as the lungs of the world. Though they cover a mere 8% of land area they are home to more than 60% of world flora and fauna.

Distribution of tropical rain forests:-

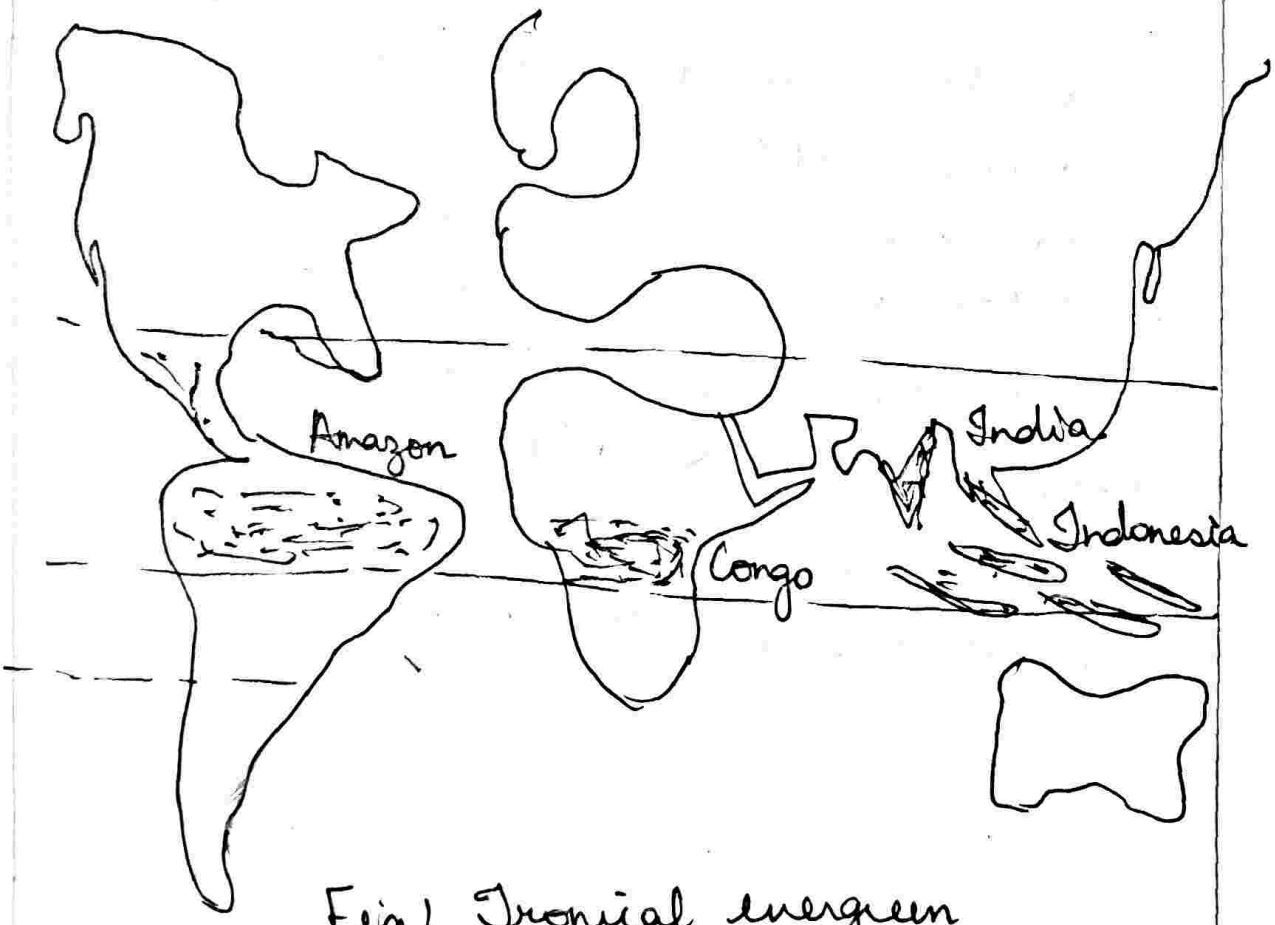


Fig: Tropical evergreen rain forests.

Characteristics

⇒ Distribution :- Distributed between the tropic of Cancer and Capricon in both the hemispheres - in Equatorial region.

⇒ Regions of Amazon Rainforest in Brazil, Congo in Africa, Indonesia and India.

⇒ Region has rainfall throughout the year - equatorial rainfall - due to it being a region of low pressure

⇒ Soil is poor in nutrients but is covered with humus - has no growth.

⇒ Trees are found in ~~cap~~ hierarchy and tree canopy prevents the sunlight from penetrating to the ground.

Threats faced by Rainforests

1) Defonestation by lumberjacks for timber wood and furniture, also for medicinal purposes. eg. Chinchona Bark.

2) Clearing of trees for plantation crops. eg> Rubber plantations in Indonesia

Or for agricultural purposes.

3) Deforestation for mining purposes eg> Cutting of Amazon forest for Gold mining.

4) Difficulties of indigenous tribal people - eg> Yanamamos of Brazil

5) loss of biodiversity - habitat loss, threat by invasive species.
↳ Show a loss of 40 n 50% of pristine forests - most have become hot spots.

Conservation by biosphere method, sacred groves - Tribe-Nature links and strict rules on pollution, deforestation can save the last patches of evergreen rain forests.

19. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

Q19. Cities are said to be the growth engines for future. According to UNDP report 50% of Indian population will live in Urban areas by 2050

Indian City and Socio-Cultural inequality and exclusion ⇒

1) Urban areas are preferred for they give anonymity, job opportunities and upward mobility. But to the contrary.

→ Cities are divided based on caste lines ⇒ exclusive SC areas, Madiga Colony – are common in cities.

⇒ Caste - Occupation link which is prevalent in jajmani System continues in Cities. Where Nai, Chamar, lohar are found in heredity occupations.

⇒ Renting of rooms or houses according to caste
↳ Preference for Vegetarians only.

⇒ Inter Caste Marriages have not been common even among urban youth.

Fault lines for future Conflicts

1) Inequality can give rise to divisive tensions → lead to increase in revenge crimes.

↳ Rape of Dalit women in Dholpur of Rajasthan.

↳ Increased poverty and thus rise in crimes.

2) fractured economic fabric - due to exclusion of certain castes and religions.

3) Skewed development of the city - underdeveloped slum regions with poor infrastructure contrasted with posh areas of cities - eg: Dharavi slum in Mumbai.

4) Increasing cases of practice of untouchability in different forms. According to a survey 36% of upper castes still practice untouchability through it is outlawed.

Indian cities can be said as an extension of rural social fabric.

Measures for integration

↳ By inclusivity and exchange of social customs and rituals.

↳ Going by one's achievement and not birth based ascriptive model.

↳ Governmental schemes meant especially for urban poor to be introduced.

↳ A harmony-peace based community living models as opposed to present caste based gated communities.

Cities should represent a true integrated, homogenous and egalitarian way of life based on constitutional principles of fraternity and liberty.

20. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. **(250 words) 15**

Q20. Globalisation is the economic integration of the entire world. Its impact has far reaching effects on social, political, environmental aspects also.

Impact of globalisation on Tribal development

Negative Impacts

↳ Tribals are isolated, primitive, have subststance based lifestyle who stay in dense forest regions.

⇒ Globalization and opening of forests for mining, timber extraction, exploiting valuble forest resources, tourism has affected the simple lifestyle of tribals.

eg> Dongria Khonds of Niyamgiri hills in Odisha affected after Vedanta Aluminium mining exploration.

↳ Infrastructure projects like highways, rail roads, dams have invaded forest lands.

eg> Warli tribal region in Maharashtra
↳ Sardar Sarovar dam.

↳ Changes in occupation → from primitive to mainstream work culture was forced on them.

↳ Increased erosion of Tribal Culture and language. They were potrayed as barbarians and savages by ethnocentric colonisers

eg> 1) Gothul system of Youth Dormitories in Muria Gonds.
2) Extinction of Bo language in Andaman.

↳ Complete extinction of Tribes.
eg> Jangil tribe of Andaman.

Positive Impact

↳ Introduction to westernization urbanization and rapid growth and development.

↳ Use of technology - access to latest electronic gadgets → helping to increase standard of living.

↳ Mainstream blue collared and white collared occupations
→ by Government reservations and support.

↳ Sanskritization and Hinduization of Tribes who have assimilated into mainstream culture.
eg> Bhumij tribes.

↳ An avenue to market, advertize and protect tribal heritage with national and international support
eg> Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, Mithili and Warli paintings, Kalbelia dance etc.

Globalization has given many opportunities to tribals but at the same time has changed their identity - Policy of Integration as given in tribal panchsheel is the best way to develop the indigenous tribes.